The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1872. VOL. LXXXVII.---NO. 293.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.
(THIRD SESSION.)

Bill Passed by the Senate for Abol'shing the Offices of Assessor and Assistant Assessors—The Soldiers' Bounty Land Bill, the Bill for the Exchange of Registered Bonds for Coupon Bonds, and the Pension Appropriation Bill Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, December 12, 1872.

SENATE.

REDUCTION OF INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill for the reduction of officers and expenses of the Internal Revenue by abolishing Internal Revenue assessors, and explained it, stating that if passed it would save between two and two and a half million dollars annually.

Mr. SUMNER asked whether the Committee on Finance had considered the propriety of reducing the number of Collectors of Internal Revenue. He had been assured by persons familiar with the subject, that the number of Collectors might be greatly reduced without injury to the service.

Mr. SHERMAN said that in some large cities it might be practicable to reduce the number of Collectors, but it would not be in regions less thickly populated. Besides, a reduction of the number of Collectors would not greatly reduce the expenses, as they were paid chiefly by fees, depending upon the amount of business done.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that, as he understood the law of last June on this subject, it provided for a greater reduction of internal revenue officers than the pending bill would make. That law authorized a reduction of the whole number of assessors and collectors to one hundred and sixty, while this bill, although abolishing assessors, would allow the retention of collectors to the number of about two hundred and ninety. He did not say he would not vote for this bill, because he was in favor of any bill designed to reduce the cost of the Internal Revenue Department. But in view of how little had been done under previous laws, he had not much confidence that this one would effect the object.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) said that when the General Government came into power there were 2,800 assistant assessors, but now there were only about 1,300. There had been a reduction under the law passed three years ago of about 1,500 assistant assessors, besides about thirty assessors. Then the law of June last was passed providing for a reduction of the number to eighty, and Senator Trumbull complained that no action had been taken under the law, ignoring the fact that the time had not yet arrived when the law was to go into effect. But in the meantime the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had devised a scheme by which the force could be very much more reduced than by the law of June last. That law reduced the number of collectors and assessors to eighty, leaving it with the assessors to retain the present number of assistant assessors; but this bill would reduce the number of collectors to one for each collection district, while providing that no collector shall receive more pay than $4,500, and as their deputies are to be paid out of their own pockets, the number of deputies makes no difference to the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL, in reply to Mr. Morrill's statement that the time for the law of June last to go into effect had not arrived, read the following provision of that law: Prior to the first day of January, 1873, it shall be the duty of the President, and he is hereby authorized and directed to reduce the Internal Revenue districts in the United States to eighty in number." He (Trumbull) replied that the number of officers of Internal Revenue allowed to be retained under this bill was greater than the number allowed by the laws already enacted, but unexercised. The plea that deputy collectors would cost the United States nothing because each collector would pay his own deputies out of his $4,500 a year was preposterous.

Mr. CASSERLY said the administration, either from want of power or will, had failed to carry out the reform in the Internal Revenue Department for which Congress provided. He believed if the President understood the subject more thoroughly he would be more prompt to act on our judgment in enforcing the laws; but it was his misfortune to be surrounded by men interested in keeping the truth from him, and who, being themselves pressed at home by a clamorous army of officers holding office, are unable to do their duty to the President.

Mr. SUMNER said there was not the least occasion for the Senator from California (Casserly) or any one to arraign the President in connection with this subject, or to intimate that he had in any way connived to put off the execution of the law of last June until after the election. Everybody knew that in matters of this kind the President did not act merely upon his own judgment. No doubt by the 1st of January he would have performed the duty imposed upon him by this law, but he would do it after due consideration with the officers of the department. There was no occasion for the intimation that the President's course was in some way connected with politics.

After further discussion the Finance Committee's amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS BY THE BOSTON FIRE.

The bill for the relief of sufferers by the Boston fire was called up by Mr. WILSON.

Mr. FERRY (Michigan) criticised the bill, but said he would vote for it.

Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) opposed the bill. As a matter of relief, it was a humbug; and as a matter of policy, extremely vicious.

Mr. SUMNER said he hoped the bill would be passed as it came from the House. The bill was opposed as setting a bad precedent, but the precedent would be applicable only in a similar case, and when such case should occur he should insist upon its application.

Mr. CARPENTER opposed the bill, as he had opposed the Chicago Relief bill, on the ground that it was unconstitutional.

Mr. LOGAN favored the bill. He deemed that it was a humbug, and said that the passage of the Chicago Relief bill was one of the strongest inducements to the prompt rebuilding of Chicago.

Without action on the bill, the Senate, at four o'clock P. M., went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

NATIONAL BANK CHANGE.

The Senate bill authorizing the National Bank of Lyons, Michigan, to change its location and name was passed.

EXCHANGE OF BONDS.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coupon bonds in exchange of registered bonds, the expense of the change to be paid by the owner.

Mr. DAWES explained that while the Secretary had authority now to change coupon bonds into registered bonds, he had not correct authority to change registered bonds into coupon bonds, and consequently the latter class of bonds, on account of their facility of transfer, commanded higher prices in Europe than registered bonds. This bill would place the two classes on an equality with making them interchangeable. The only effect of the bill was to remove the present obstacles to the negotiability of registered bonds.

Mr. BURCHARD (Ills.) remarked that the objections which were supposed to exist to the exchange of registered bonds into coupon bonds were proved by experience to have no weight. The Secretary of the Treasury, who ought to know, was advising the measure. Coupon bonds to-day have a higher market value than registered bonds, showing that there were no spurious or counterfeit bonds in circulation to affect their market value. It therefore seemed to him that both the people and Treasury Department confirmed the views suggested by the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. COX, of New York, objected to the bill. He said: I do not want to aggrandize the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury, and further, I do not want him to give any greater facilities to the people to go in and speculate. After all our disheartening here about currency and bonds, we will be bound in the end to come to the only panacea, and that is resumption of specie payment. Gentlemen, we ought to meet it in the next Congress at least, if not to-day. I see it stated in newspapers that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to put on the market the five per cent. and four and a half per cent. yet unpaid, and that the Rothschilds and the syndicate are to take the rest of them without further legislation. I want to know why it is that in this bill no restriction is placed on the Secretary of the Treasury. He can make any number of these coupons bonds at his pleasure. He can keep stacks of them on hand. They can be used at any time in certain emergencies in the money market. This bill will not stop speculation. It will not lead to prosperity or health. The Secretary of the Treasury should be held to legal restrictions, and not allowed to step over the law, as he has done in other cases.

Mr. BECK (Kentucky)—I rise to vote for the bill. I do not see that it affects at all the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue new bonds, or that it has anything to do with the syndicate. It places the two classes of bonds on the same footing, and facilitates the negotiation of these bonds.

The discussion was closed and the bill passed—yeas 136, nays 22.

RELIEF OF DISTILLERS.

Mr. BECK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of Scales & Manning, of Nashville, Tenn., in reference to their distillery. Passed.

The House then took up the

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY LAND BILL,

which was discussed by Messrs. Coburn, Storms, Niblack, Holman, Stoughton and Shellabarger, chiefly in favor of it. A vote was then taken on the motion of Mr. Hawley (Ills.) to recommit the bill. Negatived—yeas 61, nays 96.

The substitute offered by Mr. Holman was adopted—yeas 108, nays 64.

The substitute was as follows:

SECTION 1. That every private soldier, musician and officer, who served in the army of the United States during the late war for ninety days, and was honorably discharged, including troops mustered into the service of the United States, by virtue of the third section of an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for completing the defenses of Washington, and for other purposes," approved February 13, 1862, and every seaman, marine and officer and other person who served in the navy of the United States or in the marine corps during the late war for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged, and the widow of any such soldier, musician, seaman or officer, or if there be no such widow, his orphan children under twenty-one years of age, shall be entitled to enter a quantity of public lands, not mineral, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres, which shall be composed of contiguous tracts, according to the legal subdivisions, including alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work, or other land subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States, and receive a certificate of such entry without payment of any Government fees.

SECTION 2. That such entry shall be made in the name of the person entitled as above, to make the same in person or by agent, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, and a patent for lands so entered shall be issued only to such soldier, musician, seaman or officer, or to his widow or orphan children, as provided for in the first section of this act; but no sale of such land, or any interest therein, or any power of attorney authorizing such sale, or other contract or agreement in any wise affecting or concerning any such land made, executed or entered into prior to the issuing of a patent therefor, and the actual delivery of the same to the person to whom issued, shall be of any effect whatever, but shall be null and void.

SECTION 3. That the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe rules and regulations to carry the several provisions of this act into effect.

The bill as amended was then passed—yeas 116, nays 55.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on appropriations, reported the deficency bill, appropriating $1,639,000, which was made the special order to come after the Pension Appropriation bill.

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 1.30 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. HOAR (Mass.) in the chair, on the Pension Appropriation bill, which appropriates $30,480,000.

Mr. GARFIELD gave some statistical information in regard to pensioners, stating, among other things, as a curious fact that of the widows of revolutionary soldiers who were on the pension rolls less than ten per cent. had died during the year, over 33,000 persons were put on the pension rolls during the year, of whom over 17,500 were soldiers of the war of 1812, and some 9,000 names were dropped from death and various other causes.

The committee rose and reported the bill, which was thereupon passed by the House.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel Fire—Difference of Opinion as to its Origin—Criminal Carelessness on the Part of the Proprietors—Funeral of S. N. Pike—Arrival of More Destitute Italians—Sale of Condemned War Vessels—Meeting of Oil Men.

NEW YORK, December 12, 1872.

THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL FIRE.

Mary Ann Fagan, one of the victims of the Fifth Avenue Hotel fire, died in great agony at Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

The fire originated, according to the evidence before the Fire Marshal, in a servant's room on the third floor. One of the proprietors says, however, that the origin of the fire is not at all known. Another of the proprietors says he ordered the alarm to be given after the discovery of the fire. Both are of the opinion that the poor girls met their death from suffocation.

The loss on the building will be only ten thousand dollars. The furniture was damaged to the extent of eighty thousand dollars.

An eye-witness says there is no doubt that if an alarm had been sounded on the discovery of the fire the girls would have been rescued. The general impression is that the hotel proprietors, in their anxiety to save their furniture and carpets, wanted to put the fire out themselves. The loud and piercing screeches of the girls on the top floor were distinctly heard in the basement. At this time the fire had made great headway. But even the hotel employes, whose attention was directed to the great glare, said: "Oh, it's nothing;" and again, "These girls will scare the guests, if they go on in that way."

General Shaler, the fire marshal, says that the alarm was not given soon enough. Chief Engineer Perley says that the location of the fire was first telegraphed to him at eighteen minutes past seven o'clock, and that the firemen were on the ground five minutes later. He thinks there was unaccountable delay at the box in giving the alarm.

The fortress ways of the interior of the building prevented the firemen doing very effective service. The foreman of one of the companies says that at first he was refused admission to the hotel, with the excuse that they did not wish a panic among their guests, and that he finally insisted upon entering.

The Fire Marshal says that nothing like sufficient precautions had been taken to guard against loss of life in the event of fire at the hotel, and that he finds no efforts were made by the people in the hotel to rescue the girls. He thinks the authorities were so concerned about the baggage of the guests that the human lives were forgotten. Besides, the workmen were looking after the baggage instead of attempting to rescue the endangered people. An employe says he forcibly endeavored to tear off the screws of the windows where the girls were confined.

Twenty-five thousand persons went to the Morgue yesterday. The sight there was of the ghastliest character.

The press of this city call for a thorough investigation. The *Herald* heads its leading editorial thus: "The Fifth Avenue Holocaust—It was Criminal—Was it Murder?" and proceeds in a long article to strongly condemn the authorities of the hotel for their conduct.

Six bodies are yet unrecognized. Three of these cannot be identified. Some of the bodies look like mummies, they are so blackened. Three of the roasted victims were found in a room as though burned embracing each other.

Great indignation is manifested towards the authorities at their course in sending the corpses of the unfortunates to be stared at in all their horrid disfigurement at the Morgue, which is intended only for the reception of unknown dead. Some charitably disposed citizens propose to render aid to the relative of the burned.

The coroner's inquest on the bodies of the victims of the Fifth Avenue Hotel fire will commence to-morrow.

MEETING OF OIL MEN.

The Oil Refiners' organization yesterday did not, as was previously expected, form any fusion with the Producers' organization. At the meeting of the Directors of the Refiners' organization, however, which was attended by gentlemen from Philadelphia, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, as well as residents of this city, it was admitted by several that though they were not empowered to take any decisive action, they were informally instructed to canvass among the trade for a scheme looking to the proposed fusion.

SALE OF WAR VESSELS.

At the sale at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day, of condemned United States war vessels, the Guerriere and Albany were sold. The former br ught $51,000 and latter $18,000. The sale will consist of about 150,000 pounds of old wrought iron, 40,000 pounds of cast iron, 23,000 pounds of iron, shot, ballast, and 34,000 feet of white oak timber.

MORE DESTITUTE ITALIANS.

Four hundred and thirty Italian immigrants, mostly from the lower classes in southern Italy, landed at Castle Garden to-day. They state that nearly one thousand of their countrymen are awaiting transportation to this country. They have but little money or baggage.

FUNERAL OF S. N. PIKE.

The funeral of S. N. Pike took place to-day from his late residence, No. 651 Fifth avenue. Among the mourners were Wm. Orton, Sheridan Shook, Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer, and other members of the theatrical profession.

REVENUE DECISION.

United States Judge Woodruff decided that Ex-Collector of Internal Revenue Shook was not liable for the recovery of money collected from bankers as brokers.

JOURNALISTIC.

David G. Croly has resigned the position of managing editor of the *World*, and it is reported is succeeded by Jerome B. Stillson.

NO MORE BONDS.

The old Board of Appointment to-day rejected a resolution authorizing Comptroller Green to issue $250,000 of County Court House bonds.

PERSONAL.

Gen. B. F. Butler was elected President of the Lower California Company, vice Richard Schell, resigned.

Marine News.

KEY WEST, December 12.—The steamship St. Louis, from New Orleans for New York, sprung a leak on the evening of the 6th, about 170 miles from South West Bar. The water gained about one foot per hour, and at 2 A. M on the 9th the boats were launched and all on board left the steamer. She went down at 5.30 A. M., the same day. The officers, crew and passengers were picked up by the ship Record, and transferred to the pilot boat and safely landed here.

LONDON, December 12.—Intelligence has reached this city that the ship Franklin, which sailed from Hamburg several days ago for San Francisco, with a large number of emigrants on board, has stranded on the coast of Vlieland, an island of the Netherlands, in the North Sea, and went to pieces. Eighty persons are known to have perished.

SOUTHAMPTON, December 12.—The steamship Hansa has arrived.

NEW YORK, December 12.—The steamships Queen, from London, and Westphalia, from Hamburg, have arrived.

Accident to a Freight Train.

CUMBERLAND, December 12.—A freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad broke through the bridge at South Branch, seventeen miles east of this city, last evening. The locomotive and twenty loaded coal cars were precipitated into the river. Rutherford, the fireman, was killed. The engineer, conductor and brakemen were injured, but not seriously.

THE CAPITAL

A Plan for the Settlement of the Alabama Legislative Difficulties—Credit Mobilier Investigation — Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana, Sustained by the President—House Deficiency Bill—Visitors at the White House—The New War Vessels—Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, December 12, 1872.

THE STATUS IN LOUISIANA SETTLED.

The Attorney General this morning, in response to telegrams from Acting Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana, sent him the following dispatch: "Let it be understood that you are recognized by the President as the lawful executive, and that the body assembled at Mechanics Institute is the lawful Legislature. It is suggested that you make a proclamation to that effect; also that all necessary aid will be given you and the Legislature therein organized to protect the State from disorder and violence."

The Supreme Court room was crowded to-day at the hearing of the Louisiana case. Messrs. Ogden, Phillips, Cushing and Carpenter participated in the argument. A decision was reserved.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the northwest and upper lakes, and thence to the lower Missouri and Ohio river valleys, cloudy and warmer weather, southwesterly winds and falling barometers; for the gulf and south Atlantic states, northwesterly winds, veering to northeasterly and southeasterly, with high pressure, generally clear and cold weather; over the lower lake and Canadian region, southwesterly to southeasterly winds, lower barometer, increasing temperature, and partly cloudy weather; for the Middle and Eastern States, northerly winds, partly cloudy weather, diminishing pressures, higher temperature, with occasional snow on and off the coast north of Cape May.

THE NEW WAR VESSELS.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day held another meeting, on the House bill authorizing the construction of six new sloops of war. Secretary Robeson again appeared before the committee, and stated his views in favor of providing for ten new war vessels, and it is believed the committee will amend the bill accordingly. A sub committee, consisting of Messrs. Cragin and Morrill, of Maine, was appointed to prepare amendments and report to-morrow.

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATIVE DIFFICULTIES.

A plan of the Attorney General's, with the approval of the President, proposes a settlement of the difficulties in Alabama by the resignation of the present General Assembly, and re-organization, with the privilege of allowing each branch of the Legislature to determine by a vote as to the members elected from the contesting counties.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: James L. Orr, of South Carolina, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia; Julius White, of Illinois Minister Resident to the Argentine Republic; and Alexander Knowles, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana Territory.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A very large crowd of visitors was at the White House during the day, including a number of Senators and Representatives. Among the former were Messrs. Sherman, Pratt, Hamlin, Logan, Ames, Pomeroy, Robertson, Spencer and Lewis. Governor-elect Hartranft was also among the visitors.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nominations of Samuel Bard as Postmaster at Chattanooga, Tenn., and J. H. Fairchild, agent for the Indians at the Siletz Agency, Oregon.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

The Credit Mobilier Committee to-day examined Speaker Blaine. Oakes Ames McComb was present with counsel. Everything was secret. There will be a meeting to-morrow.

HOUSE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House Deficiency bill, reported to-day, appropriates one million and a half dollars, including two hundred and three thousand for the payment of the Albemarle prize money.

NEGOTIATING THE NEW LOAN.

The Ways and Means Committee heard Secretary Boutwell on commissions for negotiating the new loan. They do nothing until prominent bankers are heard.

OBITUARY.

Edwin Forrest.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12.—Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, fell dead this morning while dressing at his residence on North Broad street.

Forrest's servants repaired to his room before ten o'clock this morning, as it was later than his usual hour for coming down. They found him lying on the bed, apparently suffering from apoplexy. Forrest had been exercising with dumb bells, and had recently been completely dressing, having been adjusting his cravat when overpowered. He died in about half hour after being discovered. He leaves no immediate relatives, his only sister having died several years since.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS,

From Various Points.

—No hope is entertained of the recovery of Disraeli's wife.

—The Credit Mobilier investigation is to be held with closed doors.

—The rate of discount of the bank of England, reduced one per cent., is now five per cent.

—M. B. Hagans, Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, on Wednesday tendered his resignation of that office.

—Vice President Colfax states that nothing whatever has been settled yet in respect to his becoming editor of the New York *Tribune*.

—Wm. M. Lunt, one of the alleged diamond swindlers, will commence a suit against Arnold, who made a confession of the plot, for $150,000 damages.

—A fire at Galva, Ill., on Thursday morning, entirely destroyed one of the largest business buildings left by the recent conflagration, which consumed nearly the whole town.

—President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to be heard before the Appropriation Committee on Monday in reference to the Postal Telegraph bill.

—Dennis McAuliffe struck Charles Westerfield, in a disreputable house in Louisville, on Wednesday night, several times with a stick, crushing his skull, from which he died.

—Governor Noyes, of Ohio, has appointed Robert C. Fulton, of Urbana, as Judge of the second sub-division of the Second Judicial District of Ohio, vice Ichabod Corwin, deceased.

—A special from Paris says that the gales on Tuesday last were dreadful. Versailles was severely visited by the hurricane, and the damage to property is very great. Several persons were killed in both cities.

—At Peoria, Illinois, on Wednesday, the jury found Henry McNulta, charged with killing his wife, at Chillicothe, a couple of weeks ago, guilty of murder in the first degree, and fixed his punishment at death by hanging.

—At the meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in Baltimore, on Wednesday, John W. Garrett was unanimously re-elected President, and yesterday entered on his fifteenth term as President of the road.

—It is said that representatives of a syndicate of German bankers are ready to take the whole four, four and a half, and five per cent. funded loan for a commission of two and a half per cent., leaving the Treasury free of all expense.

—Yesterday afternoon a committee from the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and City Council met in Cincinnati, with representatives of all railroads centering in that city, to take action in reference to securing the cheap transfer of freight through that city by railroad.

—A letter from Gaspe Bay, of the 6th inst., states that the light-house on Anticaste Island, near Quebec, was completely destroyed in the last hurricane. The house of the light-house keeper was also destroyed, and Mr. Baxter, the keeper, his wife and six children were all killed. Several small fishing vessels were wrecked on the island.

—Erben Porter, residing two miles east of Columbiana, Ohio, yesterday morning murdered his two little children, one and three years old, with a hatchet, with which he had been cracking hickory nuts. Porter left immediately after committing the deed. He was captured at Leetonia, and confessed the crime, but without giving any reason.

HORRIBLE DOUBLE MURDER,

A most terrible double murder was committed near Columbiana, Ohio, yesterday, Thursday morning, by a man named Erb Porter, a notorious character who has been the terror of the neighborhood for years. Porter was at the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Henry Flickinger, about two miles from Columbiana, sixty miles from Pittsburgh. The victims were Porter's two little daughters, aged respectively one and three years. About seven o'clock, shortly after breakfast, Mrs. Porter went up stairs, leaving her husband cracking hickory nuts with a hatchet, in the dining room. The children were playing about the room, when the lady was startled by screams and the sound of blows. Running down the dining room, she found the two children lying lifeless on the floor and her husband going out of the door with a bloody hatchet in his hand. He ran to Leetonia, five miles away, and was there captured, and taken back to the New Lisbon jail. He gives no reason for his ferocity. He is a carpenter by trade and about thirty-five years of age. The inquest will be held to-day (Friday,) when the full particulars will be developed.

HERE is the way in which they manage these matters in Vienna: A contractor named Satiny having defrauded the Austrian municipality of 22,000 florins in a contract, the overshrewd Viennese was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

ST. LOUIS.

The Commercial Convention.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS.

Reports on the Reorganization of the Indian Territory, Canal at Fort St. Philip, Ship Canal Around Niagara Falls, Atlantic and Great Western Canal, Cultivation of Forests, and Government Regulation of Railroad Freights.

ST. LOUIS, December 12.—The National Commercial Convention met at 10 o'clock, in the Mercantile Library Hall, Mr. G. Bishop, of Ohio, in the chair. A permanent organization was effected by the selection of E. B. Crane, of Georgia, for President; Clinton B. Fisk, of Missouri, and James H. Laws, of Ohio, Secretaries, and D. H. McAdam, of Missouri, Recording Secretary.

Mr. Laws, of Ohio, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, who shall take into consideration the propriety of consolidating the future Commercial National Conventions into the National Board of Trade.

The Committee on Rules and Order of Business reported the following subjects for discussion:—First, the improvement of the Western rivers and harbors; second, a ship canal around Niagara Falls and Fort St. Phillip and the mouth of the Mississippi river; third, the Atlantic and Great Western Canal; fourth, fire and marine insurance and the regulation of risks in proportion to the security; fifth, Government regulation of railroad tariff; sixth, aid to railroads by State and local authorities; seventh, necessity for additional trans-continental railroads; eighth, the protection of forests and the encouragement of the cultivation of timber; ninth, National postal telegraph.

Col. William Grosvenor, of Missouri, moved that the Chair appoint a committee of seven upon each of the subjects presented for discussion by the Committee on Rules and Order of Business. Adopted.

On motion a recess of fifteen minutes was taken in order to give the Chairman time to make up the committees.

On reassembling the President announced the following committees:

To consider the propriety of consolidating the Commercial Convention with the Board of Trade—James H. Laws, Barton Able, M. J. Smith and E. A. James.

Improvements of Western Rivers—Laws, of Ohio; Williams, of Iowa; Sweetzer, of Indiana; Verhoeff, of Kentucky; Ewell, of Pennsylvania; Blair, of Missouri, and Van Winkle, of Texas.

Ship Canals—Smith, of Louisiana; Davis, of Pennsylvania; Carpenter, of Indiana; Verhoeff, of Kentucky; Kingman, of Iowa; Evans, of Texas, and Palmer, of Ohio.

Atlantic and Great Western Canal—Weems, of Georgia; Jones, of Tennessee; Bishop, of Ohio; Able, of Missouri; Cornwall, of Kentucky; Hurd, of Illinois, and Baldwin, of Indiana.

Fire and Marine Insurance—Organization—Wells, of Missouri; Eckert and Wells, of Maryland; Ferguson, of Kentucky; Wooley, of Indiana; Ballingall, of Iowa, and Smith, of Louisiana.

Government Regulation of Railroad Tariff—Hopkins, of Maryland; Converse, of Pennsylvania; Hinman, of Florida; Bell, of Tennessee; Check, of Georgia; Latshaw of Missouri, and Cronkhied, of Iowa.

Aid to Railroad—Grosvenor, of Missouri; Ferguson, of Kentucky; Hendelson, of Ohio; Roberts, of Indiana; Perrault, Avery and Richardson, of Missouri; and Smith, of Louisiana.

Trans-continental Railroad—Fisk, of Missouri; Bevier, of Kentucky; Dorsey, of Maryland; Burton, of Ohio; Samuels, of Georgia; Evans, of Texas, and Hawkins, of Florida.

Forests and Timber Growth—Mitchell, of Ohio; Fowler, of Indiana; Cornwall, of Kentucky; Hyatt, of Iowa; Waterman, of Wisconsin; Van Winkle, of Texas, and Krieger, of Minnesota.

National Postal Telegraph—Wooley, of Ohio; Sanford, of Texas; Elliott, of Indiana; Bevier, of Kentucky; Allen, of Missouri; James, of Tennessee, and Evans, of Texas.

Mr. James, of Tennessee, offered a resolution requesting Congress to appropriate six hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the improvement of the Tennessee river, as recommended by the Engineer Bureau of the War Department.

The following committee was appointed on miscellaneous business—Messrs. Dorsey, Sympson and Bevier, of Kentucky.

Mr. Richards, of Missouri, offered a resolution urging Congress to acquire, on equitable terms, all telegraph franchises in the country and incorporate them in the present postal system.

Mr. Buckley, of Missouri, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of ploughmen and farmers to Congress to pass a law regulating weights and measures of tin cans, packages containing oysters, fruits, vegetables, &c. Referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Mr. Bishop, of Ohio, offered a resolution approving the action of Congress reducing the duty on imports.

Mr. Morrison, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution declaring that a reduction of import duties beyond the present limitation would be detrimental to the interest of trade, commerce and labor of the country.

Mr. Bonner, of St. Louis, from the special committee appointed to consider the question of the reorganization of the Indian Territory, reported a memorial to Congress to establish a territorial government over the country known as the "Indian Territory," bringing the people thereof under the laws and jurisdiction of the United States, on such basis as will secure a homestead to the head of each Indian family; to sell the remaining land on such terms as will induce a rapid settlement and development of the territory; the proceeds of such sales to be held and invested by the Government as a fund, the interest of which shall be distributed annually and equitably among the several tribes; and the establishment of free schools, to the end that the Indians may learn the arts and occupations of civilized life.

Mr. Ligman, of St. Louis, offered a resolution which was adopted under a suspension of the rules, to wit: That all those States and localities which have not already adopted the system of public schools, be earnestly requested to give the subject early and favorable consideration; that public school education is the only correct method of thoroughly educating the masses of the people; that public education is the only true system by which the demands of society can be so thoroughly blended as to give successful co-operation and mutual effort, and that the public school system is the only method by which the masses of the people can be educated at an expense not exceeding the amount heretofore expended for the education of the few.

Mr. James, of Tennessee, offered a resolution declaring it inexpedient for the Government to take charge of the telegraph lines.

The Committee on Canals submitted a report, stating that no project of greater interest to one third of the country had been laid before the Convention than that for a canal at Fort St. Philip; that the surveys should include a feasible plan in the interest of the South and West, which demanded the canal, and asking Congress for an appropriation to carry out the work.

The committee also recommended the adoption of a resolution requesting Congress to adopt such legislation at the present session as shall secure the speedy construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls on the American side.

The Committee on the Atlantic and Great Western Canal reported a memorial to Congress setting forth the great importance to the whole country of the construction of a canal from Huntsville, on the Tennessee river, to a point on the Coosa river, Georgia, about forty-five miles of which would afford speedy and cheap transportation of products from the great West to the sea board by a shorter and more reliable route than any now existing.

This report developed strong opposition on the part of several St. Louis and New Orleans gentlemen, because it asserted that grain could not be shipped in good order via the Mississippi river and gulf of Mexico owing to the humidity of the climate, and the report was recommitted for modification.

The Committee on Forests reported a resolution requesting Congress to pass an amendatory act to that relating to soldiers' and sailors' homesteads, containing a provision that all persons entitled to homesteads under that act, who shall cultivate five acres of timber of one year's growth, shall be entitled to enter the same and receive a patent therefor. Adopted.

A resolution recommending the doubling of the salaries of the President of the United States, heads of departments and Judges of the Supreme Court was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Davis, of Pennsylvania, presented a resolution asking Congress to appropriate two million dollars to determine by actual experiment the value of different modes for improving the navigation of our rivers, to fully meet the requirements of commerce. Referred.

Mr. Davis, of Pennsylvania, presented a resolution praising the merging of this Convention into the National Board of Trade.

Mr. Bishop, of Ohio, presented a resolution that the Legislatures of States should pass penal laws where such do not already exist, for the punishment of those who issue or negotiate spurious warehouse receipts; that there should be laws which will protect the holders of warehouse receipts in the safety and integrity of property covered by such receipts, and that warehouse receipts be made negotiable like other commercial paper.

On motion of Mr. Blaine, of Missouri, the rules were suspended and the resolutions adopted.

The Committee on Government Regulation of Railroad Freights reported a resolution urging Congress to reserve in all future grants of charters the right to regulate freight and passenger tariff.

A resolution was offered favoring the establishment of a National Tribunal of Commerce by the Government, to be sustained by the Government.

Mr. Raine, of Missouri, offered an amendment, asking Congress to establish a Department of Commerce. The whole subject was referred to a special committee of five.

Adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Political War.

Acting Governor Pinchback Sustained by the President.

NEW ORLEANS, December 12.—The Eighth District Court issued an order for the arrest of Pinchback for contempt. Pinchback refused to recognize the authority, and was protected by deputy marshals. No attempt was made to use force in executing the order of the Court.

Pinchback signed the act passed yesterday abolishing the Eighth District Court.

Clinton, the new State Auditor, was installed into his office to-day.

The Mechanics Institute Legislature took action regarding recalcitrant members.

The Senate passed a resolution declaring the seats of all absent to-morrow without good cause vacant.

The following explains itself:

State of Louisiana, Executive Department, New Orleans, December 12, 1872.—To the People of Louisiana: It is my duty to make known that the President of the United States has formally and officially recognized the State Government of Louisiana, to the head of which I have been called under the Constitution of Louisiana. The following dispatch has been received and is published for the information of all law-abiding citizens of the State; to-wit:

"*Washington, D. C., December* 12, 1872.—Acting Governor Pinchback, New Orleans, La.: Let it be understood that you are recognized by the President as the lawful executive of Louisiana, and the body assembled at Mechanics Institute as the lawful Legislature, and it is suggested that you make a proclamation to that effect, and also that all necessary assistance will be given to you and the Legislature herein recognized to protect the State from disorder and violence. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,

"Attorney General."

Now, therefore, I, P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State, do issue this my proclamation, counselling and commanding all citizens to recognize, support and give obedience to the Government of the State so recognized. I counsel and command all persons who may be participating in any illegal assembly, claiming to be the Legislature of the State assembled elsewhere than at the State House, (the Mechanics Institute), to disperse. I request all citizens to aid in maintaining peace and order, and obedience to the lawfully constituted authorities; and furthermore, in the discharge of my executive duties, I warn all combinations, whatever pretence or authority they may allege, at their peril, that they will be held to a strict account for their conduct in the premises, and be punished to the utmost extent of the law for violation of the same, or disregard of the dignities and peace of the State. And I now demand, and will enforce obedience to all laws which may have been enacted or may be enacted by the General Assembly of the State now in session at the State House in Mechanics Institute.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State affixed, at New Orleans, this twelfth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

By the Governor.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Acting Governor of Louisiana.

GEORGE E. BARNE, Secretary of State.

The following was telegraphed to-day:

To His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

Claiming to be Governor elect of this State, I beg you, in the name of all justice, to suspend the unseemly row in operation here till there can be laid before you all the facts on both sides touching the legitimacy of either government. The people, denying the legitimacy of Pinchback's Government and its legislature, signify such to be heard through a committee of one hundred of our best citizens, on the eve of their departure for Washington, before you recognize one or the other of said governments. I do not believe we will be condemned until we are fully heard.

JOHN MCENERY.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, December 12.—River 9 feet 6 inches and falling. Ice is forming. The Billy Collins departed for New Orleans. Weather clear. Temperature about freezing point.

LOUISVILLE, December 12.—River stationary; 4 feet 8 inches in canal; 2 feet 8 inches in chute; clear and cold; mercury ranged from 8 to 12. Heavy ice reported nearly all the way to Cincinnati; no ice below. Arrived—Henry Probasco, Pittsburgh; Brilliant, Ironton; Charley Bowen, Pomeroy; Arlington, Charmer and Ashland, Cincinnati; Camella, Tennessee River. Departed—Charmer, Evansville; Henry Probasco, Madison; Arlington, Memphis. Boats are afraid to venture out for Cincinnati. The Camella is waiting for a clear river.

EVANSVILLE, December 12.—Chiefly clear and cold; mercury 19 to 33; now cloudy and growing colder. River risen 1 inch. Arrived.—Leslaire No. 2, Henderson, 2.30 P. M.; Morning Star, 5 P. M. Departed.—Eddyville to Cairo. The B. H. Hunt is preparing to leave. Business light.

COOKPORT, PA.

Location — Business — Churches Schools—Epizootic—Weather, &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 9th, 1872.

Cookport is a small village of several hundred inhabitants. It is situated sixteen miles east of Indiana town, in Indiana county, and six miles from Cherry Tree. It is a good location for a village, nearly level, but not flat. Most of the land has been, and some only a little distance, still is heavily timbered with excellent white pine. The land is moderately good and quite productive, after the timber is removed.

There are several stores, shops of various kinds, hotels, &c., in the village; also a physician, Dr. Allison, who seems a clever, genial, young man, but strange as it may seem, is unmarried.

The people out of town unite farming and lumbering. They farm in summer and lumber in winter and spring. A class of lumbermen called logmen, because they cut their timber into saw logs and float it to market, are operating here now, and during the winter very rapidly—too fast for the good of this section of country. Some of the timber is squared and rafted on the Susquehanna River, on the old plan.

There are three churches in Cookport—Methodist, Lutheran and Baptist. Each has a comfortable house of worship, and a pastor, and all are making some progress in the master's work.

The "people's college" is the only school advantage to the winter; in the summer they sustain what is commonly called an academy.

The epizootic has been very general, and has discommoded business very much. Mail carrying has been almost out of the question for several weeks, but they are resuming operations regularly again. Most of the horses are convalescent.

The weather has been quite cold for several weeks with snow enough for sleighing. It is getting soft to-day. General health is good,

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....H. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. E. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED,
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

Terms for 1872.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
Do. for 6 months	5 00
Do. for 3 months	2 50
Do. for 1 month	90
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express, or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Club of five	7 25
Clubs of ten	13

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and state, also, name of express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 52f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾@112¾.

IT IS impossible to create any great degree of interest at the north over the legislative troubles in some of the southern States. The general idea is to let the people and the legislators and the executive officers, fight out their own official salvation. Every body of all shades of politics, is wearied over the sensational dispatches from southern capitals. The virtue is not all on one side or the depravity on the other. The policy of the administration in refraining from any interference, not only accords with the spirit of our institutions, but is the soundest that can be devised. Local self-government, within the limits of the Federal constitution, is the grand American idea after all, and, we do not believe should be abandoned because of the usurpations of either "carpet baggers" or "rebels." The people will eventually vindicate their rights, and the test of mock revolutions will only enhance their value. Out of the trial through which some of the southern States are now passing, we believe will come a better understanding between the two great classes of population. That is what is desirable above all political considerations.

OPINIONS are conflicting in New York as to the probable result of the law suit in regard to the two wills left by Mr. Greeley. Some predict a long legal contest, but this seems unlikely. The last will was not witnessed until one hour previous to Mr. Greeley's death, at which moment he was questioned and it is testified, answered rationally. That the last will was written by Mr. Greeley when partially deranged is not disputed by those best able to judge. The first will made nearly two years ago, is a deliberate, carefully drawn account. Under its provision all property deceased to his daughters, except $2,000 to his late aged widowed sister, Mrs. Bush, living near Chappaqua; $1,000 each to his two other sisters, one-half of the farm near Erie, Pa., to his brother, and the proceeds of the sale of one share of *Tribune* stock to the Children's Aid Society, of New York. Mr. Greeley's first will thus diverts about $18,000 cash value, from his daughters, while the second will gives them all his property. The latter say they will provide for Mr. Greeley's brother and sisters in any event, and the point of contest seems to be the bequest to the Children's Aid Society, the estimated value of which is $10,000.

THE St. Louis *Republican*, speaking of the letter of Senator Schurz to Senator Thurman, published in late Washington dispatches, says:

"Essentially, there is very little difference in the present political views of Mr. Thurman, the Straightout Democrat Senator, and those of Carl Schurz, the Republican, who declares he cannot consent to be classed with Democrats. The Radicals place Thurman and Schurz upon the same footing, as they do all who fought against them in the late canvass. The problem for the leaders of the politicians is to combine this opposition as to make it as effectual in *warring upon* as it is conspicuous in being *warred against*. And here again comes up the old obstacle, which is—a name.

We are sorry. Why not get a name? There are a good many words in Webster unabridged, and Crabbe gives an inexhaustible list of synonims. Senator Thurman, we venture to say, has a name, which it is Democrat. Carl is too fastidious by half. He will and he wont, and this seems to be the sifting down of his mental caliber, brilliant as it is. We dislike to see the usefulness of a man like Mr. Schurz destroyed for lack of a name, but he is so often right and so often wrong, we fear he will never agree with any body but himself. Yet this is hardly correct, for he persistently quarrels with his own antecedents.

A COMMUNICATION was recently printed in the *Army and Navy Journal* charging intellectual inactivity and a shoddy sort of aristocracy upon the officers of the United States army. This has drawn fire from General Sherman, whose pen is fully as incisive as his sword. The General, in a letter to the editor of the paper named, enters a general denial of his allegations, and makes a vigorous defence of the officers of the regular army. He maintains that the *material* of the United States army is fully up to the standard of any other army in the world, and that there exists as many advantages for mental and physical education in the present organization as were enjoyed by Meade and Thomas, McPherson and Mower, Grant and Sheridan. He insists that, in the present distribution of the army forces, where the officers are scattered in wild and uninhabited spots of our country, beyond the limits of civilization, no set of men could maintain a closer union with the elements of progress and education; and he attests that, everywhere, the army officers take with them such libraries, schools and other ties of civilization as their means afford. General Sherman refuses to shoulder the responsibility of West Point education upon the army. He says that this institution is directly under the control and supervision of Congress, and that the army has nothing more to do with it than with Yale or Harvard. He does not mean by this to condemn the West Point schooling or discipline. He says, indeed, that he sincerely wishes that all army vacancies could be filled by West Point graduates; but that the education there is, after all, only elementary. The real education of the soldier begins with his active service, and the American army, General Sherman holds, is as good as any other.

EDWIN FORREST died suddenly in Philadelphia yesterday morning, the telegram states, just as he was dressing himself. Mr. Forrest has a place in the dramatic history of this country that, looking over the list of eminent actors, we do not see can well be filled. Some years ago, growing out of events connected with his divorce suit, a prejudice was arrayed against him that had its origin in the quintessence of American snobbery. This has died out in a great measure, and of late years, if he has seemed to "ing superfluous on the stage," the people have always accorded a prompt recognition to his surpassing merit. His interpretation of a certain line of great poetic creations, even in his old age, made him a man of mark with the veterans of his profession. A great amount of twaddle by unthinking people, has been levelled at Forrest. Yet his *Lear* and *Richlieu*, even within a few years, has stood out proudly and nobly, and, we think, without rivalry, even by those who competed with him. As *Lear*, no one approached him, and Mr. Booth fell far below him as *Richlieu*. Years ago—a generation past—as we first remember to have seen him, in the old Pittsburgh Theater, when he made a specialty of *Metamora*, *Spartacus*, *Damon*, and *Jack Cade*, he filled the highest conception of a great actor—not alone physically, but in the intellectual part. Who that has listened to the grand and inspiring music of his voice, will forget it? It lingers on the mind as the tones of some grand old cathedral organ, awe inspiring, yet melodious and tender as the flute like notes of a young girl. That voice of Forrest's; where shall we find its parallel? He ennobled every character he assumed, and if ever the stage taught lessons of nobility of character, manly bearing, and true greatness, it was when its opportunities were enforced by the genius and skill of Edwin Forrest. He was a student and a worker to the last, and in this was the Mentor not only of his profession, but of all who act on the world's stage.

THE OLD CATHOLICS.

The Congress of Old Catholics recently held at Cologne, appointed a commission to make authoritative statements in regard to its principles and objects made up of its most prominent members. This Commission has just issued a declaration in reply to to the "Memorial of the papal sustaining Archbishops and Bishops on the present situation of the Catholic Church in the German Empire." The declaration sets forth: First, That in 1869 a majority of memorialists asserted that the infallibility of the Pope could not be defined, and that eleven of them opposed infallibility in the Ecumenical Council. Their late utterance, so thoroughly in conflict with their former statements, is characterized as "nothing more than an attempt to disguise the sense and the bearings of the new dogma, to throw sand in the eyes of the people, and to tranquilize the Government at the expense of truth." Second, it says:

"We cannot find words to qualify the conduct of these thirty-five signatories in first disguising the dogma of July 18, 1870, and immediately after representing its acceptance in this disguised form as an essential condition of Catholicity. The Catholic Church has never acknowledged that Popes and Bishops could adopt any other decisions binding on Catholics, with regard to faith and morals, than such as are founded on the Holy Scriptures and tradition, and have constantly been from the beginning of the faith of the Church."

Third, it says the "old Catholics" believe to-day, "what the Church, and not mere papal rescripts, inculcated previous to July 18, 1870. We repudiate the new dogma propounded on the 18th of July, 1870, regarding the universal episcopate and the infallibility of the Roman Pope, with all and every consequence that has been reduced from mere papal rescripts emitted before the 18th of July, 1870, in sense of those dogmas, or which may be drawn from them in the future. We take our stand in that Catholic Church which has been recognized by the various States, while the signatories of the memorial, with their adherents, have put a new church in its place."

Fourth, it denounces as slanderous and presumptuous for men, "a large proportion of whom have subordinated their conscience and understanding to the Pope," to stigmatize as apostates priests who have remained true to their faith. It is declared to be revolting to discover among these accusers persons who "professed both in speech long after the 18th of July, 1870, to hold the same faith as they now contemn.

Fifth, it argues that the statements of the memorial as to the papal views of the relations of Church and State, if compared with the numerous historical ex-cathedra decisions of the Popes down to Pius IX, as well as with the theories of the papal organ, *Civita Catholica*, and the representations made by the Bishops to the Vatican Council, April 10, 1870, will be seen "to contain untruths which weigh all the heavier in the balance as the signatories can not be ignorant that the sovereignty of the Pope over every human creature, the invalidity of every State law not approved by the Pope, have been accepted by them as an unalterable article of faith, according to their own declaration of 10th of April, 1870, in consequence of their recognition of and submission to the dogma of 18th of July, 1870."

These declarations derive weight from the names of the scholars and dignataries by whom they are made.

OUR MONETARY EVILS.

Mr. Henry Clews, of New York, whose name is being urged by indiscreet friends for the position of Secretary of the Treasury, should Mr. Boutwell retire from that Department, is out with a pamphlet, explaining his views of the financial situation. This is understood to be a sort of bid for the position he seeks. We hope he will not realize his wish, in this respect, simply because of the shortness of the period since he was naturalized. He may be an able financier, but we are opposed to the policy of conferring the Secretaryship of the Treasury on any person who during our civil war remained unnaturalized. In saying this, however, we do not underrate his ability as a financier. His pamphlet contains some excellent points, and others that are open to criticism.

The periodical fluctuations of our money market, which are really as regular as the tides of the sea, are clearly sketched. He then claims that "the panics which now occur two or three times a year, are directly traceable to the enactments relating to the reserves of the National Banks." He argues that the reserve system, which requires the banks to hold a reserve of lawful money equal to one-fourth of their circulating notes and deposits combined, serves to intensify a stringency that may be artificially created. To an extent this is true, but not so far as Mr. Clews suggests. Suppose a bank were to be entirely free from the reserve system,—it then could use only its loanable capital. The effect of the reserve system is, to indicate what the loanable capital of a bank shall be. This is fixed at three-fourths of its deposits and circulating notes—and the twenty-five per cent reserve is held as security or means for carrying forward its current business. That a bank must have a reserve for emergencies is clear, and the only question is as to the amount. Many bankers think it might be reduced ten or fifteen per cent., yet all know that at least ten per cent. of reserve must be retained for current business. This being so, what difference is it whether this is done under compulsion of law, or of commercial requirement.

Mr. Clews' reasoning is also fallacious regarding lock-ups of money, and the creation of artificial stringencies. He attributes the possibility of this to the reserve system. This is absurd. Those who create artificial stringencies, do so upon a careful computation of the condition of the market. We have, say, $360,000,000 of currency in the country. $90,000,000 must be held as a reserve, leaving $270,000,000 in actual circulation, in the entire country. It follows that a lock-up, to be successful, must be based on a careful estimate of the amount of money at the principal financial centres. If this can be done when there are $270,000,000 in circulation, it clearly follows that it merely needs a little more capital to do the same thing when there are $90,000,000 more on the general market. New York rarely has so much money, at times when lock-ups are attempted, but that the withdrawal of from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 from the market creates a terrible stringency. This being true, on the basis of our present circulation, it follows that from one to three millions additional would create a stringency if the reserve system were totally abandoned.

What Mr. Clews is feeling after in his pamphlet, is elasticity for the money market. Some of his remarks in favor of abolishing the reserves, if placed under this head, would be forcible. But the question of elasticity really has nothing to do with the reserves at all. Abolish the reserve system entirely, and the effect is to increase the quantity of circulating notes, but not to make our banking system more elastic, as when this increased circulation is absorbed, there would be the same inflexibility as before. While by abandoning our reserve system, we create distrust, depositors and the public would at once feel that an important security had been withdrawn from the system. Mr. Clews seems to realize this, and boldly argues that there is no "use in the Government assuming the function of a protector to the depositor." He also admits that prudent bankers would maintain a reserve as large as that now required by law; but that this reserve would be used in times of stringency. What he seeks, then, is elasticity. He proposes to reach this by the Government abandoning its policy of protecting depositors, and by abolishing the reserve system. We submit that there is a better way. Especially do we insist that the National banks shall be *secure*. We hope Congress will develop some means of elasticity, after considering maturely the entire subject.

Our chief objection to Mr. Clews' pamphlet is, that it wears an air of speculation. We were impressed with this, before we saw an account of the scheme, in which he is a principal, to incorporate a gigantic banking scheme, intended to overshadow and control our entire banking system. Carried out, as the scheme is designed, and we shall have another credit Mobilier arrangement,—a Briarius handed institution, that will lay its deadly grip on the entire financial system of the country. If there were no other objection to this, there is that of its establishing a rival national banking system. The extent of its capital stock shows that this is its aim; and its proposed ramifications further prove it. Established in fifteen principal cities of the country, it will be prepared to boldly contest against our national system. It, too, wears an air of speculation. Our national banking system is the best the country ever had. It now fully possesses popular confidence, and needs only to have a few of its defects remedied to be the best financial system known to the world. But the remedy is not to throw away security, and open the doors to a wild flood of speculation. Yet this is what Mr. Clews seems to be aiming at.

PERSONAL.

GEN. JOHN A. DIX and Thurlow Weed draw pensions as soldiers of 1811, the latter as a fifer.

THERE are several members of the English peerage who have an income of over $1,500,000 yearly.

THE announcement is made that Col. John S. Mosby, of Virginia, is to marry a Philadelphia heiress.

MARK TWAIN comes back because his wife's health is so poor that her death is expected from day to day.

ROB. ANDERSON claims to be king of the highway in Colorado, and has robbed thirteen coaches to prove it.

BEN. H. BREWSTER lectured on "Frederick the Great," at Philadelphia on Tuesday. The lecture is highly commended.

A FASTIDIOUS Connecticut gentlemen preferred to pay $6,000 on a breach of promise rather than marry a young lady who did not spell correctly.

WE are not through with Sergeant Bates yet. In Manchester, Eng., the other day, he was presented with the Union Jack, which he intends to carry all over the American continent.

THERE are three gentlemen in Boston who have insurance policies on their lives of $100,000 and upward, as follows: John W. Draper, $250,000; E. A. Lombard, $100,000; J. M. Beebe, $100,000. Francis Alger has $85,000 on his life.

MISS JEWETT, who has been so successful a *debutante* at the Fifth Avenue Theater, New York, is the daughter of a gentleman employed in the office of the Controller of the Currency. She is quite young, scarce past twenty, very pretty, and brim full of genius for the stage.

THE Savannah (Ga.) *Advertiser* says: "When Jas. Monroe was elected President the second time his opponent, John Quincy Adams, got but one electoral vote. Let John Quincy Adams, Jr., who was a candidate for Vice President on the O'Conor ticket, take courage. He came within one of getting as many votes as his grandfather."

MISS MARIA HUNTINGDON, a Georgia girl of seventeen, who is stopping in a Broadway Hotel, in New York, was engaged to be married to a clothier named Conklin. A few days ago she quarrelled with him, and immediately went to an Episcopal minister and got married to another man named Walker. By the time husband and wife reached home, she changed her mind again, and kissed him once, and told him never to see her more. Then she applied for a divorce, and is to be married to Conklin as soon as she is free.

ABOUT sixty years ago, John Griswold Rogers, of East Lyme, Ct., fell in love with Eliza D. Griswold, and in 1817 the couple were betrothed, and doubtless began to talk about fixing the wedding day. There appears, however, to have been more than the usual difficulty in deciding the question, at least it was not until last Thanksgiving Day that the ceremony took place, when the bride and groom had reached the ages respectively of seventy-eight and seventy-nine. Both parties, however, belong to a long lived race, and look forward to a wedded life of no short duration.

M. PASDELOUP, the celebrated *chef d'orchestre* and concert manager of Paris, tempted by the brilliant success of the foreign musicians in America last summer, is preparing to bring over his whole instrumental force to this country in the autumn for the purpose of giving a series of his celebrated concerts in the principal cities. M. Pasdeloup's concerts in Paris have long been a leading art feature in the French capital, and both he and his finely trained orchestra will find many old friends and admirers among Americans who have traveled abroad.

WONDERFUL VISION.

A Young Man Who is Known as a Living Microscope — Sees Too Much—The Strange Power Put, However, to Good Use.

In a recent copy of the Birmingham (England) *Register* there is an interesting account of a lad whose powers of vision entirely eclipse anything of the kind ever heard of before. He is no less than a living microscope, and possesses the faculty of seeing minute objects magnified to a marvelous degree. When quite young he was afflicted with a disease peculiar to the eyes, and fears were entertained that he would lose his sight. He recovered gradually, but it was noticed that the disease had materially affected the organization of the eye—in fact, changed its internal structure, the corner being greatly enlarged, the crystaline lens being divided into five different parts, each part being surrounded with a light blue circle, and in the centre of each appears the iris, but greatly diminished in size, being about the circumference of a small pin-head. He cannot distinguish objects at a distance, they appearing to him as distinct objects do to ordinary eyes, when viewed through a telescope drawn out of focus, blurred and misshapen. His case is exciting great interest among scientific men, who have formed various opinions as to the causes that have wrought such a change.

Added to this wonderful talent of microscopic sight, the lad exhibits that of being able to sketch the objects he examines, and by an admirable finish of water colors can give to the world the result of his studies. He has within the last year examined and sketched quite a number of beautiful specimens of Diatomacea Polycystica and sponge spindles, that were kindly loaned him by several gentlemen of learning, their object being to compare them with other published views of the same objects, in order to test their truthfulness, and the result has been altogether satisfactory. A copy of one of the papers photographed in Paris during the last siege was shown him, and he immediately read the lines and pronounced the words, which, however, he did not understand, not being versed in French. Scientists who have paid attention to this case state, as a result of their experiments, that the magnifying power of his vision is about five hundred diametres.

One curious fact connected with his vision is that he will never examine water, having once, soon after his recovery, discovered the vast number of infusoria contained in some he was in the act of drinking, which had the effect to thoroughly frighten him, since which event no inducement can make him repeat the experiment. Sir Charles Madden, F. S. R., has paid much attention to this singular case, and has brought it prominently before that body by a series of interesting papers. It is said that Dr. Livingstone, a prominent oculist, is preparing an elaborate article on the subject for the London *Lancet*.

THE most curious of the many strikes which are now vexing the employers of the old world is that of the leading Paris actresses. They do not want more pay, but are groaning under the necessity of paying large sums for genuine jewels, and costly silks and velvets. In old times tinsel ornaments and cotton velvets were thought good enough for the stage. Of late, however, no such ceremonial imitations are allowed in the theatre of the capital, at least on the backs and heads of the leading performers. During the luxurious days of the empire actresses managed to pay heavy bills for costumes, but there is no longer any court; business is dull and prices have increased. No salary can be sufficient for the purchase of robes and jewels fit for a real Queen or Duchess, and hence there is both necessity and reason for the actresses's protest. It is to be supposed that the ladies will conquer in this case, as they generally have done in many instances where their complaints were much worse founded.

THE Toronto *Globe* perceives, in the late speech of Lord Kimberly, the British Colonial Secretary, evidence that the Home Government does not sympathize with the cold utterances of the London *Times*, in reference to the expediency of Canada cutting loose from Great Britain, and setting up for herself. The *Times'* proposition has received little favor in the Dominion. The Canadians, with the exception of the French population of the Lower Province, are true descendants of the "loyalists" of the American Revolution. They are sometimes described as "more loyal than the Queen." It is quite certain that independence has no charms for them, and that something far more disagreeable than the Sea Island decision, or the Fishery surrender, as they call it, will be required to make them forsake the British connection. As regards the French-speaking population, that are too little enterprising to give practical effect to any discontent they may feel.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1868.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, C. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Lyle, John R. Bailey, Solicitor.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE President's message contained 11,339 words.

THE "first shad" has already arrived at Savannah, Ga.

THE Mormons have three powder mills, a cartridge factory and a large arsenal.

ONE Indiana sheriff has had the painful duty of selling out six printing offices within a year past.

NEW YORK has cut down its gas bill over $200,000 this last year. The companies were swindling the city to that amount.

A TOLEDO female fainted when told that over 500,000 men died last year, but was brought to by the information that there were 13,000,000 left.

MISS SARAH S. COMSTOCK recently died at Adrian. She was the widow of the man who founded the city, and at the time of her death its oldest resident.

THE Danbury *News* remarks that in spite of the great destruction of India rubber goods at the Boston fire, the price of steak remains at twenty-two cents per pound.

THEY know a thing or two out in Michigan. They are reviving the old fashioned spelling schools to counteract the decline in matrimonial engagements among the young.

THE Sultan of Benouw recently caught sixteen of his subjects who had been engaged in piracy on the coast of Borneo, and after beheading them, stuck their heads upon poles by the shore as a warning to others.

THE female convicts in the Maryland penitentiary are being taught to do plain sewing of all kinds done on sewing machines, in place of the old trade of box making. Sewing gives them a readier means of support when once more left to depend upon themselves.

THE walnut crop is quite an item in Los Angeles county, Cal., where more attention has been bestowed upon the propagation of the walnut than in any other part of the State. Fifty thousand pounds of this year's crop have been sold at 10 cents per pound.

THE editor of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, Mr. Stone, is bringing Postmaster General Creswell into Court, to test what right he has to demand full postage upon letters half-prepaid at the starting point. Mr. Stone will push the case to a legal conclusion.

MAJOR GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK, who is to command the Military Division of the Atlantic in place of General Meade, will make New York City his headquarters, breaking up the military establishment at Philadelphia. The Commissary General's Department will probably be removed to New York. General Hancock is expected in New York the present week.

IN Strasbourg, the display or wearing the French tri-color was prohibited by the military authorities. To evade this law, three of the leading ladies of the city walked the streets in company, one dressed in red, another in white, and the third in blue. An engraving of the fair promenaders, passing by groups of puzzled and angry Prussians, is conspicuous in the windows of the French print shop.

A NEW carpet of American manufacture, and costing $8 a yard, has been laid on the floor of the East Room of the White House. The carpet removed from this magnificent saloon was the one presented to the United States by the Sultan of Turkey, and which was woven at the Imperial looms. It was very expensive and of beautiful texture, but of a very ugly pattern, and ill suited to the East Room. The Turkish carpet has been relaid on the hall of the White House.

MRS. MARY BECKWITH, of Hartsgrove, Ashtabula county, Ohio, died suddenly on the 25th of November. She was a sister of John Housel, then on trial at Jefferson for murder, and had just received a summons to attend her brother's trial. This so shocked her that she was thrown into convulsions, from the effects of which she died. She was nineteen years of age, and was highly esteemed in the community where she lived. The Housel trial, which occupied the Court ten days, terminated on the 7th in a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the second degree."

IF there is some difficulty about free schools in Ireland, there is none whatever in getting up free fights over them. At Callan, a national school inspector attempted to make a visit to a school which was in charge of one Father O'Keefe, but met at the door the fiery and angry spiritual guard, who flew out upon him and gave him an unexpected drubbing, in which his assistants lent a helping hand. The inspector called to his aid several policemen, who fared in the same treatment he had received, and they retired, leaving the priest undisputed control of the school.

NEARLY every week from 300 to 500 destitute Italian immigrants are landing in New York. They bring no money and very little baggage. Their clothing is thin and ragged, and they suffer pitiably from the cold, to which they are strangers. One large batch, a few days ago, was sent to the Public Hospital, but about 1,000 more have arrived within a week whose prospects are desperate. During the winter the Italians cannot sustain themselves, and how this immense number are to be kept from starving remains to be seen. It will cost $300 per day to support those already in New York, while similar cargoes are known to be en *route*. These unfortunates are said to be the victims of swindling emigrant agents.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quant ties of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 6 Third Avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street. Lung examinations daily.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

Laville's, Laville's, Laville's, Laville's, Laville's, Laville's, Laville's, Laville's,
Rheumatism and Gout Remedy.

The finest and best preparation in town. Sold only in Pittsburgh at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.
Lubin's Celebrated Perfumes,
Rimmel's Celebrated Perfumes,
Lowe's Celebrated Perfumes,
Lowe's, Lubin's and Condray's Genuine Soaps,
Colgate's, Bazlo's and Hall's Oil Pairs,
White Castile, Mottled Castile.

James E. Burns & Co.'s Drug Store,
Corner Penn avenue and sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WONDERFUL! WONDERFUL!

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
Singing Bird.

Go and see it, and at the same time their splendid

STOCK OF GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Fine Watches and Chains, Diamond Necklaces, Lockets, and Crosses, Fine Sets of Jewelry of every variety, style and quality.

Goods to Suit Everybody.
101 FIFTH AVENUE.

Faber & Van Doren,

307 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

M. B. Cochran & Co.,
121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
AND
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Judson Governors, Sash and Door Machinery, &c., &c. Repairing promptly attended to. oct4

Hazard Powder Company's
SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD.

AT LOW PRICES.
Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street, PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.

FOR PRESENTS
IN
SECOND STORY.

BROCHE SHAWLS.
Wool Shawls,
Scarfs, Scarfs,
Felt Skirts,
Balmoral Skirts,

FURS, FURS,
Misses' Furs,
Ladies' Furs,
Blankets,
Coverlets,

COMFORTABLES,
Quilts, Marseilles and Honey Comb.
Cloth Cloaks,
Velvet Cloaks,
Ladies' Suits,
Boys' Suits,
Cloaking Velvet.

A FULL STOCK,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
AT
Bottom Prices.

New Dress Goods,
Alpacas, Mohairs,
Merinos, Velveteens,
Prints, Ginghams,
Flannels, Cantons,
Shawls, Skirts,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Shirts and Drawers,
Notions, &c., &c.

Merchants assorting up should call and examine. Goods sold at Lowest Eastern Prices.

ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
239 and 241 Liberty Street.
PITTSBURGH.

H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
Just received a splendid stock of
Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.
COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety. n22

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash Bowl Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
620 and 208 Liberty Street

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.
FURS!
Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.
Call and examine
Prices and Qualities
Before purchasing elsewhere.

HARDWARE.
Oscar F. Lamm & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
HUBS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CARRIAGE AND GENERAL HARDWARE,
Spokes, Yellows, Shafts and Poles.
No. 40 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

M. WHITMORE, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE, C. H. NEALE, JNO. D. CHERRY
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Sign of the Anvil.
No 50 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Black and Colored Silks,
French Merinos,
Alpacas,

SATINES,
Diagonal Satines,
Figured Satines,
Printed Satines,

VELOURS,
Chintzes, American,
Chintzes, French,
Chintzes, German,

CALICOS.

PLAIDS, PLAIDS.
In all the celebrated Clan Tartans.

Cassimeres,
Waterproofs, &c., &c.

Stock Fresh and Full.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
Tapestry Brussels, very choice.
Body Brussels, newest styles.
Two and Three Plys, latest coloring.
Druggets, all widths.
Drugget Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.
All of the above goods we offer less than spring prices.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue.
WOOLEN DRUGGETS
AND
CRUMB CLOTHS,
Of all sizes and widths. English and American
FELT CARPETS,
¼, 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 yards wide.
Bordered Squares,
Linen Crumb Cloths,
Linen Drugget, 8 yards wide,
Printed Crumb Cloths,
Very cheap. A fresh stock of all the above just opened at

M'Farland & Collins,
No. 71 and 73 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
Druggets,
Crumb Cloths,
Window Shades,
Piano and Table Covers,
Oil Cloths,
Linoleum, &c
Private Patterns unusually attractive.

HENRY M'CALLUM,
51 Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

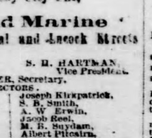
CARPETINGS.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
Have just received for the
FALL TRADE
An unusually attractive assortment of
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, &c.,
In styles and qualities never before shown in this market, all of which they are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
23 Fifth Avenue.

INSURANCE.
CASH INSURANCE COMPY,
Phelan's Building,
No. 22 FIFTH AVENUE, Second Floor,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Capital All Paid Up.
DIRECTORS.
N. J. Bigler, John Hartman, Capt. M. Estley,
Daniel Wallace, A. Chambers,
Jake Hill, S. McCutcheon, Jas. M. Bailey,
Thomas Smith, John J. Wilson,
ROBERT H. KING, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
ALEX. KING, General Agent.
Insures on Liberal Terms on all Fire and Marine Risks.

FEDERAL INSURANCE CO.
Of Allegheny City Pa.,
Fire and Marine
OFFICE: Cor. Federal and Lacock Streets
A. McFARLAND, President. S. R. HARTMAN, Vice President.
W. GIBSON MILLER, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
A. McFarland, Joseph Kingsbrick,
S. R. Hartman, S. P. Smith,
Edward Gazzam, A. W. Irwin,
Valentine Baker, Jacob Rose,
Joseph H. Sampsell, M. B. Moorhead,
Wm. Schoyer, Albert Pitcairn,
W. J. Langfitt, H. D. Moore,
W. G. Gibson, W. H. Parke,
Samuel Dyer, Wm. Thaw,
Wm. Roseburg, R. R. McGeary.
W. J. CARSON, General Agent.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.
Pianos and Organs.



The Best and Cheapest Pianos and Organs In Use Only.
Estey's Renowned COTTAGE ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents
BARR & KNAKE, No. 12 Sixth Street,
Sole Agents for the
BRADBURY AND SCHOMACKER PIANOS.
A large assortment of Opera Music, *Latest, Best* and *Cheapest* editions published in this and other countries.
Send for catalogue and price list.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal
AND MANUFACTURER OF
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. R. C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, F. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCandless & Co., Reeves, Graf & Dull, Wm. M. Paist & Co., J. R. Lyon & Co., Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville Railroad, Pennsylvania railroad, Allegheny Valley railroad.

DRY GOODS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

NUBIAS, GLOVES,
Hoods, Hosiery,
Neckties and Ribbons,
Sash Ribbons.

Slipper Patterns,
Tidies and Collars,
Shirts and Shirt Fronts.
Bow and Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Initial Handkerchiefs,
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,

Handkerchiefs in Fancy Boxes,
Men's white and colored Silk Handkerchiefs,

JET AND FANCY JEWELRY,
Chains and Necklaces.
Studs and Sleeve Buttons.

Underwear, &c., &c.,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

FOR SALE---REAL ESTATE.
HOMESTEAD!
North Homestead!
HOMESTEAD TERRACE!
Homestead Park!
THE HOMESTEAD BANK
And Life Insurance Co.
Offers

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARK, Jr., Cashier.
oct2d3

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,
$50,000 six per cent. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and accrued interest. This Mortgage is the first lien on the first twelve miles of the road, and is a key to the whole road; has sixteen years to run, is an absolute security and pays 7% per cent. on the investment.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather
SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. S. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
G. H. ANDERSON, C. ATWELL JENNES,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BORLAND, R. H. PALMER, JR.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.
jy8-72

Third National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH,
Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.
CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 300,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000.
Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas, and the lowest drawn on Corresponding Banks.
Advances of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. E. Schmertz, J. K. Kerr,
Charles Magraw, Robert C. Carnegie,
George McGrew, Henry Dalmeyer,
D. Morgantern, Robert Bich,
Percy Kelly, W. F. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEAMMEYER, Cashier.
GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on deposits. Drafts drawn on the Principal Passage Brokers in Europe, comprising those of the most reliable agents from or to
London, Liverpool, Queenstown, London-derry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.
jy13

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 12, 1872.

Business has been quite brisk to-day at the banks and banking houses. The demand for loans was greater than during the early part of the week. This is perhaps due to the fact that more moderate weather which has prevailed, the near approach of the holidays, with their attendant expenses, has also a tendency to create a temporary increase in the demand for loans. These and the general scarcity of money throughout the country are the causes which militate against nothing like ease and comfort in the money market.

Trade generally is much duller than it should be at this season, more especially with those who look forward hopefully towards the holidays as a time of quick and ready sales and handsome returns. If Congress would examine into the state of the country carefully, and then act cautiously and wisely, the general result would be much more beneficial than anything which can possibly come of their squabbling and quarrelling and calling each other liars and traitors.

Our exchanges contain nothing new in financial matters. They seem generally to want to see the bright side of the picture, and contain small comfort for to-day and large hopes for to-morrow.

In real estate and local securities there is nothing to report.

The Philadelphia Ledger of Wednesday says: The failure of Jacobs Brothers, of Belgium, reaching as the Union Bank of Brussels, with a capital of $1,200,000, has the greater interest here from the fact that the institution has accepted largely on account of shipments of petroleum and other American produce. The losses, however, could not have been on the acceptances, acceptances. Some bills drawn here and at the South for cotton will probably be returned. The belief is that the suspension will be but temporary and that there will be no ultimate loss. Exchange on Antwerp and Brussels is comparatively unaffected.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., banker and brokers, No. 58 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday.
U. S. Sixes—1881	113½
" " coupons	113½
" 1867	113½
" 5-20s—1868	113½
" " 1865	113½
" " 1865—coupons	113½
" " 1867	113½
" " 1867—coupons	113½
10-40s	109½
" —coupons	109½
Currency 6's	122½
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	96½
Erie	20½
Michigan Southern	93½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88
Rock Island	103½
North Western, Common	87½
Pacific Mail	35
Western Union Telegraph	30½
Ohio & Mississippi	30½
Pulon Pacific	36½
Toledo & Wabash	46½
Adams Express	93½
American Express	81
United States Express	61
Wells, Fargo & Co's Express	99
Harlem	140

Messrs. Gilbaugh, Read & Co., brokers and bankers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices yesday of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	96½
Reading R. R.	98½
United Co's New Jersey	123
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	55
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Philadelphia & Erie	26½
Lehigh Navigation	54
Pittsburgh City 6's	104
A. V. R. R. 7 3-10's	93½
Central Transportation	40½

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 12, 1872.

APPLES—Are generally reported dull, and notwithstanding the receipts are light prices are weaker; may be fairly quoted at $3@3.25 per bbl, and $1.75 for prime.

APPLE BUTTER—30@35c per gallon.

BAGGING—Penn Mill two pounds, 32c; two and a half pounds, 35c; three pounds, 38c. Allegheny, two pounds, 30c.

BROOM CORN—There is a fair demand, mostly, however, for small lots, but there is no change in prices, which range all the way from 4 to 10c, as to quality. The stock of green corn is small, and the inquiry, what little there is, is mainly for it.

BUTTER—We can report a continued good demand, especially for the best grades, and prices are firm but unchanged; regular sales at 28@30c for prime to choice roll, in small packages.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $3@3.50 per bbl—4 cents per lb; demand is active and stock light.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, 22@23c in round lots, and 23@25 additional on small lots. The demand from this market at present, and it is nearly all of good quality, the demand continues light, as is always the case at this season of the year, but there is no change in prices and there is no disposition to push sales. Prime Goshen, 22 a job-bing way; 20@21c.

CIDER—Is quotable at $5.50@6.50 per bbl, according to quality and cost of packages.

CONSTANTLY EVE—$7.50 per case in small lots, and $7 in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Messrs. Arnold's and Carey's, $15 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRESSED HOGS—Quoted at 5@5¼c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no movement of any consequence as yet; however, an increased demand may be looked for next month and from that on. Apples, 4@5c per lb. Peaches, prime, 7@8c; choice, 9@10c; blackberries, 12@13c. Pitted Cherries, 20@22; unpitted, 9@10c.

GAME—In steady demand and with continued light receipts and stocks, prices are maintained; fresh, 6c; pickled, 5c per lb.

FLOUR—There is a continued good local trade and considerable inquiry for shipment to the country, and the market is firmer with an upward tendency, especially for winter wheat XXX and family brands. We quote at $5.25@5.50 and $5.75@6.25 for red winter. Rye Flour, $4.25@4.50.

GRAIN—There is an active demand for nearly all kinds of grain, and, with continued light receipts and reduced stocks, prices are firm and higher. Wheat is in good demand, and good to choice lots are wanted and will bring $1.30@1.35, and $1.40@1.45 for amber. Oats, also, in good request, and selling at 38@39c for shelled, and 30@32c for unshelled. Corn is quiet but steady, and sales of some good mixed reported at 41. Corn, both ear and shelled, continues very scarce, and, on spot, may be quoted at 50@55c, as to quality. Sales of car at the outside quotations; these quotations, cannot be realized for future delivery, and this should be borne in mind by country operators. Rye is scarce, but there is not much inquiry for it; quotable at 85@90. Barley has been quiet for some time past, and there is no quotable change in prices; $2@2.50 for spring and 90c@$1.00 for fall.

GROCERIES—Coffee is still reported very firm in the west, but is a little remarkable, however, that while importers have put up prices half a cent, on the strength of the recent Rio telegram, jobbers continue to sell at former quotations—the former appear, for some reason or other, to have more faith in the permanency of the advance than the latter. Sugars are weak, and is attributed, in part, to reports that the crop of Cuba is likely to be unusually large, and then it should be borne in mind that the consumption has fallen off considerably, as compared with 90 days ago, and this, of course, is not with the syrups continue dull—no night nor day unusually so, and prices are unusually low. Molasses is fair demand, but prices are lower. Following are the ruling quotations:

SUGARS—Crushed, 13c; Granulated, 13c; Powdered, 12½c; A, 12½c; Extra A, 12¾c; Extra C, 12½@12.12c; Pure Rio, 19¾@19½c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 20c; Fair, 21c; Good, 23c; Prime, 24c; Choice, 25c; Golden, 26c. In packages 25c loose, 24c; Java, 35@36c.

SYRUP—Fair, 45c; Maryland, 55c; B & E, 60c; Maple Drips, 60c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 24c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmegs, $1.25; Cloves, 50c; Cassia, 25c; Ginger, 25.

SALERATUS—Arm & Hammer, 7½@8c; Kingsford, 7½@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@80c.

RAGS—Are without a attendant demand, and not withstanding the receipts are liberal prices are well maintained; sales of baled, on track, at $30@35 per ton; loose, $2@2.50 per cwt.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to the per lb.

LARD OIL—Is in good demand, at 2.00@2.10—a decline, and the tendency continues downward.

ONIONS—In good supply, but with a steady demand; prices are unchanged at $2.50@3 per bbl.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1.10@1.15 per cwt; Middlings at $1.20@1.30, according to quality. Sales of $1.25@1.30 per cwt.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

POTATOES—Sales of prime Peach Blows, by the car load, at 80c, and in small lots at 90c@$1.

POULTRY AND GAME—Dressed Chickens, fresh receipts 12@12c; Turkeys, 10@12c; Ducks, 15@16c; Spring Chickens, 12@13c; Geese, 10@12c; dull. Quails, $1.75@2 per dozen. Rabbits, 10@12c per pair.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 15c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8c; Plain Shoulders, 6c; Bacon Shoulders, 7½c; Clear Ribs, 9c; Clear Sides, 9½c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c; Dried Beef, 12c; Mess Pork, $15.00; Hams Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard, in kegs, 9½c; in half bbls, 9c; pail, 10¼. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $3.50; in kegs, $2.50.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¾@3¾c.

SEEDS—Flax Seed, $1.85@1.90.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Is quiet and unchanged; high wines 92@95c.

PITTSBURGH LIVESTOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1872.

The market presents no new feature worthy of notice. As noted in our report of yesterday, the supply is considerably larger than for the past week; and the eastern advices are rather unfavorable, yet, with a full attendance of buyers and the liberal arrivals, prices are fully sustained, the quality is much better, including several lots of very fine holiday stock, but this is usually the case at this particular time. Common cattle are dragging and selling only at low prices, but this has been the situation all winter; we can't see that it is worth while to say much about it. Prime 1,000@1,500 steers, fat and smooth, 6@6½c; prime 1,200 to 1,300, 6@6¼c; 1,000@1,100, 4¾@5¾c; fair to good steers, 900@1,000 lbs, 5½@6c; prime 1,000@1,100 feeding steers, 4¾@5c common mixed stock, including old cows and stags, 2½@4c. Hogs—Receipts, 4,200 head; shipments, 2,200 head; market active and firm at yesterday's prices; Yorkers, $4.75@4.80; good to choice, $4.70@4.75; mixed, $4.60@4.70; roughs, $4.25@4.50. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market dull and heavy at $4.50@5.00 for fair to good.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 12, 1872.

Trade continues very dull, and the market is in a very unsettled condition; the combination of producers and refiners, mentioned some time ago, is not yet consummated, and until it gets into working order, which will require some time, business will in all probability be confined to small lots. The leading originators of the project have a meeting in New York next week, when they will take important action in regard to the matter. Crude was quoted at Parker at $3.60 to $3.65, though it was reported that a considerable lot could be had at a telegram from City's agents dealers are holding off for considerably less money. Refined can be about $4.25 to 4.30. Refined continues quiet and unchanged; it is the asking price delivered in Philadelphia, but there seems to be no inquiry for export. Hopes are still entertained, however, that there will soon be a change for the better, and this is based on the actual thing that the refineries have been virtually out of the market for several weeks past.

SHIPPING CRUDE OIL.

Eureka O W, acct. Fisher Bro.	80
Vesta O W, acct. J. Grier	363
Sunbeam O W acct. Stewart	675
Standard O W, acct J. Bushnell	675
Brilliant O W, acct. S B & Co.	72
Empire O W, acct. Hutchison & B.	160
Vesta O W, acct. Hutchison & B.	160
Peerless O W, acct. T. Hackett	100
Keystone O W, acct. J. Duncan	150
Riverside O W acct. B. S. Duncan	145
Eclipse O W, acct. B. S. & T. Tweddle	122
Citizens O W, acct. Tack Bro.	687
Total	409

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The Shipping List says: Scotch Pig has continued quiet since our last. Stocks are light and prices firm. The inquiry and demand prices favor buyers, and the business done has been confined principally to jobbing parcels. Refined iron held up in private brands, 25 do Glengarnock, $48, and several 50 ton lots of Eglinton and Gartsherrie, on basis of $44@44½ for the former, and $47 for the latter. In American Pig there is nothing doing—buyers show no disposition to purchase, and sellers are not pressing for sales. Manufactured, holders do not press their stocks, and no business of much account is book-ed for at present figures. We quote nominally $48@50 for No. 1 and 48 for No. 2, and $46@42 for Gray Forge. New English Rails are quiet and nominal at $76@77 gold, and $80@82 in currency. New American Rails have been in good request, and 4,000 tons were sold at Pittsburgh for Western account on terms not made public. Scrap is dull and irregular; we quote from stock $38, and from yard $36@37. An assorted lot of 50 tons from dock sold at $38, cash. Refined Bar from store, is quiet at previous figures, though the foreign market is reported firmer; dealers entertain the opinion that the bottom, for the present has been reached. We hear that parties who offered to sell in England at £11, now refuse to accept that figure.

Iron.—The Financial paper of the 9th says: The Wolverhampton reports state that there is little change in the condition of the iron trade of that district. Buyers who have long withheld their purchases, show rather more disposition to place them than a week ago. The current demand, however, is insufficient to keep the mills and forges going more than about half time. Best Bars are £12 per ton, and second qualities range from £10 10s to £11. There is scarcely so much firmness in Sheets as recently reported. The market for Pig Iron is steady at £3@7 5s. for best brands of all-mine, with proportionate rates for the lower qualities.

Wool Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—The market is in a very quiet state, and, in the absence of much demand, prices have in a few instances favored buyers. The finest Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, XXX choice Saxony, 16@17c; XX full-blood Merino, 66@68c; blood, 67@69c; No. 1 blood, 62@66c; No. 2 blood, 60@62c; No. 3 blood, 57@59c. New York, Michigan and Wisconsin, fine, 62@64c; medium, 64@66c; coarse, 59@52c; Iowa, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, fine, 62@64c; medium, 59@56c; coarse, 52@54c. Pulled Wools, super and No. 1, 62@65c; combing, 56@55c. Tub-washed choice, Indiana, 70@72c; fair, 67@69c; interior and burry nominal. Fulled Wools, super and No. 1, old, 62@65c; super and No. 1, October and November, 58@60c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The market is inactive, and but few sales are reported. Manufacturers are absent from the city, being at home taking account of stock. The supply held by dealers continues light. Producers are still firm in their demands, and are unwilling to dispose of their supplies below the ruling market rates here. Advices from London are favorable, that market is reported firm at the late advance in rates. The sales here comprise 25,500 lbs. Cape at 69@73 cents.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Bloomers.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Zug & Co'p.	7	Isabella Furnace	0.25
Lucy Furnace	5	Shoenberger B & Co.	18
Eagle Mills	3	Wilson G & Co's.	6
Total	42		

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Paul, Jones & Co'm.	3	Jos. W. Porter, m'	2
Byers McC & Co. m.	4		
Total	7		

PENN'A CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Caughey & Hus.	7	J. W. Porter, m.	2
Total	9		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight, P & Co.	5

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, December 12, 1872.

Money, after loaning at 1-32, closed easy at 6@7 per cent. A reduction in the rate of interest of the Bank of England had this effect. Sterling firm; 109 for long and 110¼ for short sight. Good lower, falling from 112¾ to 112¼, closing at 112⅜@112⅝. Gold lower, 1-64 to flat. Clearings $19,066,000. Treasury disbursements $60,000. Exports $80,000. Governments a traction lower, in sympathy with gold, closing firm. State bonds dull and firm. Stocks opened strong and higher, with increased activity, and money holders realized at an advance of ½ to 1¾ per cent. In the afternoon there was a marked depression, with considerable pressure to sell, and prices declined rapidly—Pacific Mail 6 per cent., Panama 4, St. Joseph 3, Rock Island, Wabash and Western Union 1¼@1½, and the rest of the list ½@1. Pacific Mail was, as indicated, the weakest stock, and fell to 73¼ on a renewed report of a 1,000 million mortgage. The market closed unsettled and weak.

Governments sold $1,000,000 gold at from 112 28-100 to 112 29-100.

GOVERNMENTS—U. S. coupons of 1881, 117¼; coupons of '62, 112¾; do '64, 112¾; do '65, 113¾; do new do, 113¾; do '67, 116¾; do '68, 116¾; new 5s, 110¾; 10-40s, 109¼; currency 6s, 112.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94¾; Tennessee, old, 61; do new, 61; Virginia 6s, 56; do do old, 47; North Carolina, old, 34½; do new, 21½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Canton, 104; Western Union Telegraph, 73¾; Quicksilver, 45; Adams Express, 92¾; Wells, Fargo & Co. do., 80¾; United States do., 81½; Pacific Mail, 73¾; New York Central, 96¾; Erie, 53¾; do. preferred, 74¾; Harlem, 117¾; Michigan Central, 115½; Northwestern, 87¾; do preferred, 91; Rock Island, 111¾; St. Paul, 34¾; do. preferred, 77; Wabash, 71¾; Fort Wayne, 93; Chicago & Alton, 111; do. preferred, 113; Ohio & Mississippi, 46¾; C. C. & C., 99¾; Burlington & Quincy, 137; Lake Shore, 93¾; Panama, 35; Illinois Central, 123; Union Pacific, 37; Central Pacific, 101¾; Hartford & Erie, 9¾.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, December 12.—After many cattle left over from Monday and sold cheap on Tuesday, we had 41 cars fresh on yesterday and 71 cars to-day in very dull market; stock not all selling, prices about the same, as 4 cars Cherokees 864 lbs at 7¼c, 55 lbs per cwt; 6 cars Kentucky, at 7¼ cwt 11¼@13¾c; 3 cars prime do 5¾ cwt 13¾c; 2 cars extra Delaware 9 cwt $132 each; 6 cars Illinois 6 cwt 13@11½c; thin cattle hard to sell; total cattle since Saturday, 7,500, against 7,999 same date last week. Sheep to-day only 1,400; making 14,600 thus far this week against 19,500 for the same time last week. After a very slow trade, there is more life to-day and prices are rather stronger, at 6¾@6¾c for choice, with sales of extra lambs at 8c. Medium sheep sell at 6c, with poor lots of sheep and lambs mixed, car, Canada, 84@124 lbs, at 5¾c; deck, 113 lbs, 7c; car, 144 lbs, at 9¾c; car, 82 lbs, Michigan sheep, at 5¾c. Hogs—receipts to-day, 80 cars, making 96,100 since Saturday, or same as the limited time last week. There is a better market, live selling at 4¾@5c, and dressed at 5½@6¾c, with three cars western dressed at 5½c; 2 cars live, 250 lbs, at $4.80; 2 cars, 200 lbs, at 5c.

BUFFALO, December 12.—Cattle receipts today, including 30 cars reported to arrive, 1,530, making total supply for week thus far 7,344, or 132 cars, against 164 cars same time last week. Market lifeless; the unfavorable reports of eastern prices and unsatisfactory condition of the eastern market having completely paralyzed trade. Attendance was fair, but buyers seemed afraid to offer any price; the majority of a few lots weighed were sold last evening; good cattle firm, but common to medium could not be sold at ½ off from yesterdays' prices; goods Texans in fair demand and commanded better prices than common natives; sales 265 Michigan steers 1,629 to 1,142 lbs $4@5.50; 85 Illinois steers, ranging from 1,061 to 1,171, at $4.70@5.26; 16 Ohio steers averaging 1,319, at $5.50; 19 Colorado steers averaging 1,063, at $4.25. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 3,400, making as total supply for the week thus far 8,600, against 7,400 same time last week; market is dragging at 6@6.50 for Canada lambs, $4@5.50 for Canada sheep, and $4@5 for western sheep. Hogs: receipts to day 29,000, making the total supply for the week thus far 37,300, against 29,700 for same time last week. Market dull and a shade off from yesterday's prices; heavy hogs nor wanted; light hogs for the New York market commanded the highest price. Sales 1,600 Ohio hogs, ranging from 151 to 246 lbs, at $4.25@4.37½, only light weights bringing the last figure.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 12.—Cotton steady and higher with a good export demand; middling upland 19¼c; sales of futures 21,500 bales; December 19¾@19 29-32c; January 19 15-16@19¾c; February 19¾@19¾c; March 19 15-16@20c; April 20¼@20 5-16c; May 20 7-16@20 9-16c; June 20¾@20 13-16c. Flour—the market is less active but steady; superfine western and State $5,90@6,30; common to good $6,90@7,25; good to choice, $7,10@7,65; white wheat extra, $7,90@8,65. Corn meal quiet. Whisky scarce, at 90c. Wheat in moderate request; No 2 spring, $1,43@1,47; northwest spring, $1,50@1,51; white winter, $1,50@2,80. Rye scarce and firm; western, 90c. Barley dull; western, 85c. Malt more active, Canada, $1,32½. Corn firmer, with a moderate demand; steamer western mixed, 65¼@66c; sail, 66¾@67c. Oats quiet and a shade firmer; old western mixed, 52¼@55½c; black western mixed, 49¼@50½c; State, 49@52c. Hops higher; New York, 40@50c for '72; eastern and western, 30@35c for '71. Rice firm; Rio 15¾@18¾c. Sugar active; fair to good refining 9¾c; Cuba 9¾@10¼c. Rice dull at 7¾@8¼c. Petroleum crude 12¾c; refined 25¾c. Turpentine firm at 60¼@61c. Tallow dull, $13,00@13,05. Beef dull; mess $10,00@11,00; extra $12,00@13,50; hams quiet at $33,00. Cut meats unchanged: middles quiet; short clear January 7¾c; February 7¼c; 1 pg clear, spot 7¾c. Lard weak; No. 1 to prime steam 7¾@8c; kettle 8¼c. Butter more active; western 10@16c. Cheese quiet at 11@15c.

Foreign.

LONDON, December 12—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¼@93⅝; for account 93⅝; American securities: 5-20's of '65, 92¼@92¾; 10-40's, 88¾; new 5's, 89¾; Erie, 19¾; and Illinois Central, 89¾. The Bank of England increased £456,000. Tallow 45@45s 3d. Linseed off 33s 3d. Turpentine 42s.

FRANKFORT, December 12—5-20's of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, December 12.—Rentes 71 francs 72 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, December 12.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 10@10¼d; Orleans, 10¾d; sales 15,000 bales, including for speculation and export 3,000 bales; middling, February, 9¾d. Red winter wheat 11s 10d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 28s 6d. New pork 70s. Cheese 65s. Cumberland middles 39s; short rib middles 40s. Tallow 43s 3d.

ANTWERP, December 12.—Petroleum: refined, 52 francs.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 12.—Flour—demand good at full prices; extra spring sold at $6,00@6,50. Wheat steady, with moderate demand; No. 1 spring nominally $1,20; No. 2 do $1,11¾, spot, $1,12¾@1,12⅝; seller January, $1,13; spring $1,01@1,03 according to location. Corn dull but firm; No. 2 mixed 31@31¼c spot; rejected 29c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 25@25½c, rejected dull at 23c. Rye scarce, firm and higher; No. 2 62½c. Barley firm and in fair demand; fall No. 2 80½@81c. Provisions: demand fair and market firm; mess pork $11,40. Lard steady with a moderate demand at 7@7½c. Green hams: demand good at full prices; 7@7½c, 15 and 16 pound average; other green meats steady and unchanged. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand; shoulders held to be 5c December 5¾c; short clear sides cash 6¾c. Dressed hogs 4¼@4¾c. Whisky scarce and higher at 89½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 12.—Cotton firm; middling 19c. Flour firm at $7,50@7,75. Wheat firm; No 2 $1,53@1,55. Corn scarce and firm; new 40@41c. Oats dull but unchanged. Barley dull but unchanged; best grades firm. Groceries firm and unchanged. Eggs 20c. Butter and cheese steady and unchanged. Mess pork $12,00. Lard a shade easier; steam 7¾c; kettle 7¾@7½c. Bulk shoulders 5¾@5¾c; clear rib sides 7½c; clear 8c. Bacon quiet and unchanged in every respect. Green Meats: shoulders 5½c; sides 6½@6½c; hams 6¾@8¼c. The provision market was quiet at the close and easier. Hogs lower at $4,70@5,75. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 90c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 12.—Cotton firm and higher at 18@18¾c. Flour dull but unchanged; holders filling orders from store. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 spring $1,13@1,13¼; No. 3 red fall $1,45. Corn firmer; No. 2 32@32½c. Oats in demand in East St. Louis and none offering; No. 2 25@25½c this side. Rye in demand; scarce and higher; No. 2 63@64c. Whisky steady and firm at 92c. Mess pork quiet and unchanged at $12@12,25. Bacon dull; shoulders 9c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4@4¼c; clear rib sides 6@6¼c; clear sides 6½@6¾c. Lard unchanged. Cattle steady; for choice $5@5,90. Hogs unchanged at $4,70@5,85; bulk sales at $5,80@5,75.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 12.—Business is as active as can be expected at this late period of the season with commission houses. The jobbing trade is quiet in all branches. The market for cotton goods is quiet, but strong. Light brown sheetings are in better demand, and heavy standards are well sold up by agents. Jobbers are forcing sales of outside makes of bleached shirting at inside prices to reduce their stock. Ticks and denims are in fair demand. Woolens are dull, but unchanged in prices. Foreign goods are very quiet, except fine black mohair lustres and holiday goods.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 12.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat active; choice white $2,19; choice amber $2,16@2,18; amber western $1,40 @1,48. Corn firm; mixed western, 42@43c. Oats firmer and scarce; western mixed 45½@48c; white 48c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $14,00. Lard dull at 7¾@8c. Western butter in good demand, and market bare; choice roll 30c. Whisky firmer and higher, stock scarce, at 90c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: demand light but holders firm; amber Michigan $1,62; seller February $1,65; No 2 red winter $1,48@1,49¾. Corn dull and nominal; new, high and low mixed 36¾c. Oats dull but unchanged. Mess pork firm at $12,60. Lard 7¾@7¾c. Dressed hogs $4,70@4,75.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,20; No. 2, $1,11¾. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 27c. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 37c. Rye—full prices asked but no demand, at 92c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, December 12.—Wheat: demand active and prices advanced; extra $1,79¾; No 1 $1,69@1,69¾; amber $1,67@1,68. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; new mixed 41c; old 43c. Oats quiet and unchanged in every respect.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12.—Flour: small business unchanged. Wheat: absence of business for want of stock; red western $1,79@1,86; amber $1,86@1,90. Rye 95c@$1,00. Corn firmer; yellow 56c; mixed western 65@66. Oats dull; white 50@52c. Whisky firm at 90c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 12.—Flour firm, fair demand. Wheat advanced, closing firmer; No. 2 red winter $1,58. Corn higher; for new high mixed 46c; low do 45c; old steady. Oats firm and in fair demand; No 1 37c. Petroleum steady, and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., December 12.—Wheat quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,52. Corn unchanged at 58 @60c. Barley quiet; Canada $1,06.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, Dec. 12.—4 cars wheat, Gilmore & Co; 4 cars hogs, Bottsford; 1 car hay, I do feed, Spear & G, 100 pcs s ware, Beckfield & N, 12 bbls apples, J S Marshall; 1 car wool, Sankey; 30 hogs, Bottsford, J W Curson; 30 do middlings, J Jarvis & Co; 5 do hogs, R Rank; 1 car hay, R H Hendrickson; 1 car lime, Johnston & Co; 1 car shingles, Nutteman & T; 16 cases hoods, T S Baird; 2 cars lumber, Mullen S & Co; 20 bbls cheese, G Gerlach; 1 car bran and feed Geo Stewart; 20 sks flour, I Hippley; 1 car hay, Hack & S.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—Inc. 42—162 c bbls, W Holmes & Co; 5 cars ore, C A Tarlor; 30 do barley, Spencer & Co; 2 cars iron, Mullins & M; 150 bales, J Bradford; 5 bbls alcohol, G A Kelly; 100 do flour, Marshall & Co; 50 do do, owner; 21 do eggs, Bottsford; 1 car hay, 20 do barley, 20 do bran, 1 car do, F Sellers & Co; 6 bales 6 cars, R Dickey & Co; 1 car iron, Mahoney & J; 150 bbls, J L Bergner & Co; 1 car lumber, Allen & C; 6 sks rags, Godfrey & C; 12 bbls, G N Hoffstott; 105 box cheese, 9 d hogs, H Moyer & Co; 1 car hay, T Brady & Co; 1 bbl corn, W J Steel & Co; 2 pkgs butter, 1 do eggs, 2 d hogs, H Rea & Jr; 2 cars rye, J S Finch; & Co; 4 cars potatoes; 25 pkgs butter, Voigt M & Co; 1 do do, Hulett Bro; 30 sks lw flour, Vangorder & S; 300 oil bbls, Duncan & P; 20 sks lw flour, J O'Brien; 1 car rags, House H & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Dec. 12—100 bags wheat, A W Fairbes; 10 tubs butter, 1 bbl eggs, H Biddle & Son; 20 sks corn, A Douglass; 94 do barley, McHarry & H; 30 bbls flour, Park Bro & Co; 2 hds tobacco, R & W Jenkins; 3 do do, A Schaub; 2 bdls s boards, J Shaw; 1 car hay, Scott & G; 3 hhds tobacco, Martin Heyl; 6 bdls chairs, W B McLean & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R., Dec. 12.—1 car lime, Smith & Co; 1 car flour, Maloney & L; 6 do do, Durea & T; 1 car s iron, Maloney & L; 6 do do, Totten & Co; 50 dd bbls, Central Ref Co; 1 car lumber, Mellon Bros; 3 crates, s work, Grover & H&M Co; 1 c springs, A French & Co; 1 car iron, Lindsay & McC; W M Stone, Low Bridge; 1 car flour, Mansfield & Co; 60 bales rags, Pgh P Mf Co; 220 do do, Godfrey & C; 1 bbl whiskey, Schaefer & Co; 1 car hay, Hackney & Co; 1 crate ware, T F Bailey & Co; 20 d hogs, J P Hatch & Co; 3 tubs butter, Voigt M & Co; 1 lot furniture, J W Taylor; 2 d hogs, Jas O'Brien; 3 cask cheese, J A Grafi; 1 bbls apples, Rodelheim & A; 20 kgs p barley, Agnew McC & Co; 1 lot o meal, F W Jenkins; 100 bbls flour, Dan Wallace; 3 hogs, I Hipley; 4 tubs butter, 2d hogs, 4 bbls d apples, 2 pkgs butter, Voigt M & Co; 8 tub do, J A Graff; 50 oil bbls, R D Morse; 90 bbls flour, J Rose; 3 bbls eggs, H J McCracken, 44 pkgs bbls, Lewis O & P; 10 oil bbls, C Warmcastle.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., Dec. 12—1 car lumber, Mellon Bros; 185 bdls iron, Geo D Hall; 1 car s do, Godfrey & C; 25 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 10 bbls oil, Eclipse O Co; 1 do bdy, H Hinchman; 3 bxs mdse, Arbuthnot S & Co; 4 s hides, T bbls tallow Jas Cuthbert & Co; 42 sks oats, M & P Herron & Co; 6 do oil bbls, Armstrong D & Co; 1 do do, Sable Coal Co; 31 do do, S M Keir & Co; 187 hides, 17 bbls hallow, J Hammond.

RIVER NEWS.

River matters continue very quiet, and there will be no change for the better until navigation is resumed, of which there is very little prospect at this writing. The weather continues very cold, with indications at times favorable for snow.

The Messenger arrived at Cincinnati all right on Tuesday. She has laid up there for the present.

The Exchange is laid up at Steubenville. The Anna is somewhere between here and Beaver. The Expenaum and Sam Brown are laid up in the mouth of Muskingum river.

The new steamer Emma Ieft Evansville Saturday evening with a valuable cargo of pork, furniture, whisky, poultry, &c. She left Cincinnati Sauswednesday Bar, and had the steamer Lowell in tow. Her cargo consists of 1,000 bbls pork, which was in danger. The Camella, being unable to approach her, sent out her yawl, and assisted in getting the passengers to saf

HOME NEWS.

Route For Sale.

A good route on this paper; pays $12 to $15 per week. Easiest delivered route in the city For further particulars call at the GAZETTE office to-day.

Return Inspectors Meeting.

ALLEGHENY, December 10, 1872.

There will be a meeting of the Republican Return Judges, at the Headquarters, Federal and South Diamond streets, on Friday evening, for the purpose of appointing a City Executive Committee. J. R. OXLEY,

Secretary Board of Return Judges.

Letters Held for Postage.

John Arbuckle, Brooklyn, N. Y., 3; Frederick Stevens, New York, 3; William Henderson, Benore, Pa., 3; Amy Stone, Montague, Mass., 3; Mrs. S. M. Carskaden, Headsville, W. Va., 2; Mrs. Henry Aiken, Philadelphia, Pa., 1; E. Ferguson, Milwaukee, Wis., 1; Wm. Digney, Bridgeport, Conn., 1.

Reading at Sewickley.

The reading entertainment recently given by Professor Wm. M. Evans, at Sewickley, was so well received that a second reading has been called for by the people there. Professor Evans has therefore made arrangements to give a second entertainment at Mozart Hall, in Sewickley, on Friday evening, the 13th inst. The people of that beautiful village have a rich treat in store for them.

New Insurance Company.

The South Side Insurance Company received their charter from the Court on last Saturday, and last evening held an election for officers, at which the following gentlemen were elected: B. B. Brown, President; Hugh Lafferty, Vice President; John G. Fleishman, Treasurer; Edw. Krieg, Secretary. Directors—B. B. Brown, J. G. Fleishman, W. D. West, Robert Houlden, Hugh Lafferty, Henry Shoenshine, Robt. Young, Joseph Keeling, F. Schaub, A. Rapp, L. Benz, G. A. Mundorf, Joseph Hahler.

Shot While Hunting.

Coroner West was notified yesterday that a man had been found dead in a field on the farm of Mr. Ward, in Ohio Township, near Perrysville. The coroner at once started for the place as designated, and found that the deceased while hunting accidentally discharged his piece while crossing a fence and lodged the contents in his body, some of the shots entering his head and producing almost instant death. A verdict in accordance with the fact was rendered.

Deceased was sixty-two years of age, and left a wife and seven children. A dog that was with him sat upon his breast moaning and whining when the body was found.

Kind Words.

The Butler *Citizen* makes this remark—the truth of which our readers will vouch for: "This ever reliable Republican journal comes to us now with a new heading and otherwise improved. The GAZETTE is always an interesting and welcome exchange—one that can be taken into the family circle with profit. It is clearly the oldest and most ably edited papers in the State, and well deserves its large and increasing circulation."

Likewise the Greensburg *Herald and Tribune* pleasantly supplements its notice of the improvement by saying: "The GAZETTE merits, in a high degree, the support not only of the business men and citizens of Pittsburgh, but also of Western Pennsylvania. The Republicanism of the GAZETTE has the true ring. Long may it live and prosper in the right."

The Attempted Assassination.

George Kingsland, the police officer who made an attempt upon the life of Thomas McClelland, as mentioned in the GAZETTE, was up before the Grand Jury yesterday morning, who found a true bill against him for feloneous assault. Kingsland, it is well known, went, on the morning of the shooting, to the Union Depot to wait the arrival of the train upon which Mr. McClelland was to come in. That he went to the private officers of the Depot, and to them made known his intentions, unless Mr. McC. told him where his wife was, he would kill him, and that the officers expelled him. He stated he would have satisfaction anyhow, and laid in wait, and attempted the life of the gentleman, as previously mentioned. The Grand Jury also found the bill of adultery against Mr. McClelland, failing to find any grounds for such a charge. It was emphatically shown that the woman left her husband voluntarily and of her own accord, and that the suit was instituted for the purpose of blackmail, and that Mr. McClelland had nothing at all to do with her leaving. Friends of Kingsland tried yesterday morning to compromise the matter, offering to withdraw their suits and make every apology in their power, if this the gentleman would not listen, being conscious of having no connection in the case further than the attempt so cowardly made upon his life.

DANGEROUS FLUIDS.

An Interesting Test Case.

About ten days ago Fire Marshal Butler, served a written notice on Messrs. P. Weinborger & Co., manufacturers and dealers in the Keystone coal oil exploision fluid, at No. 34 Smithfield street, warning them to remove their fluid from the city, or place it in a magazine. This was not complied with, and yesterday, on petition of the Fire Marshal, Mayor Blackmore issued a summons against the above named firm.

The suit is brought under an act of Assembly, approved April 14, 1872, which gives the Fire Marshal liberty to condemn any material which he considers dangerously explosive, and order its removal, as this case will decide the real authority of the Fire Marshal in such matters it is one of considerable interest. The summons is made returnable on Monday the 16th inst.

A ROMANTIC ELOPEMENT.

A Memphis Matron's Ingenious Invention for Disposing of a Disagreeable Paramour.

A day or two ago a gentleman and lady, who had been traveling together, arrived at the Union depot, and by rather suspicious behavior, especially on the part of the female, attracted the attention of an officer, who began to make some inquiries, which developed nothing definite to him. In answer to his questions the woman said that she lived in Memphis, whence she had eloped with her present companion, leaving a husband. She had about four hundred dollars in her possession, and was married to an estate worth three or four thousand dollars in New York, and she was then on her way to take possession of it. Of late, however, she had learned that her companion was bent on securing the money himself, and also on possessing her estate. This she was determined to prevent, and now she was anxious to get rid of her companion. To this end she informed the officer of a very ingenious plan she had devised, which was to tell this man that she had to go back to Memphis to secure possession of some papers necessary to substantiate her claims in New York, papers that she had overlooked in her precipitate flight. This would enable them secretly and safely, she would tell him, and would rejoin him in New York, whither he was to go. After she had got him started for New York, she would look out for herself, taking good care to keep out of his way, and she would go back to Memphis, and would secure the New York property.

Whether the plot was sucessfully carried out or not we are unable to state, but it was certainly well contrived, and the woman deserved success. The story has quite a romantic ring about it, and if properly worked up, might make a first-class sensational domestic comedy, or serve as the foundation for one of Charles Read's novels.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Cruelty to Animals.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I noticed yesterday that the horse attached to a Pleasant Valley car, when it stopped at the turn-table on Smithfield street, was apparently much heated. The steam arose from him in a cloud, as from a boiling cauldron, and thus he stood until he was driven off on a cold trip, without any covering. If this is not cruelty to an animal, I am no judge of equine physiology. It is, besides, bad economy. The horse thus treated, or thus abused and neglected, will soon become sick and worthless. It would be cheaper to provide a blanket, and use it in such cases as I have described. OBSERVER.

Interesting to "Invalid Pensioners."

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Will you please state that all invalid pensioners that cut themselves out of back pensions are requested to write to Hons. Simon Cameron and John Scott, United States Senators from Pennsylvania, to use all honorable means in their power to secure the concurrence of the Senate to a bill that passed the House of Representatives in the second session of the Forty-second Congress, extending the time of making application for back pensions to the first of July, 1874. I am of the opinion if we all unite in calling the attention of the Senate to this matter that it will go through the Senate this winter. JUSTICE.

Sixth Avenue Sewer.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I had hoped that your strictures on the neglect of the contractor to clean up Sixth Avenue, and of the Street Commissioner to compel him to do so, would have been heeded. Most of the gravel has been hauled away, but enough of it remained on the cartway and upon the sidewalks last Sunday to vex and annoy the church going people and make the approach to the churches very damaging to footgear and dresses. The flag pavement at Trinity church, recently put there at great expense was covered with the sewer dirt, converted by the rain into mud. This is not; all piles of gravel remain in the cartway, also castings for sewer drops are scattered along the street, continuing for weeks to obstruct the free use of the street, and all this without any sufficient excuse. The case is, as you have said, one of gross abuse on the part of the contractor, and equally gross neglect on the part of the officer whom the people pay for enforcing the ordinances in such cases made and provided.

The people have endured this evil long enough, and I propose to contribute my share, not exceeding fifty dollars of the cost of legal proceedings, that will expose, punish and remedy the evils complained of. You have my name, Mr. Editor, and you may depend on my full cooperation in putting the delinquents through. If the Street Commissioner would do his duty, private citizens would not be driven to become complainants in suits for such purpose. VINDEX.

A Reliable House.

Messrs. J. R. Reed & Co. No. 68 Fifth avenue, desire to call attention to the purchasers of holiday gifts to their stock which has been especially selected for the season and embraces in point, gold and silver watches, jewelry of all styles and the best character, French and American clocks and other ornaments for the mantle, music boxes, statuaries, choice silverware, and a fine stock of goods usually kept in a first class jewelry store. We can assure our readers anything they purchase at this house, will be of the best quality and will stand every test.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Meeting Last Night.

Record of the Proceedings—Important Measures Introduced—The Federal Street Extension Considered—The Ordinance Passed in Select Council—Reports From the Committees—General Items of Interest—Proposed Fire Apparatus For Troy Hill—Ordinances Regulating Officers Duties.

Allegheny Councils held a regular meeting last evening, December 12, 1872.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McBRIER.....President.
J. R. OXLEY.....Clerk.

The members of this branch assembled at half-past seven o'clock, the following gentlemen answering to roll-call:

Messrs. Bellstein, Cochran, Hilke, Huckestine, Kirkpatrick, Megraw, Moul, Onsler, Alexander Patterson, J. C. Patterson, Riddle, Schoyer, Smith, Stuart, Sweeny, Thompson, Wettach and McBrier, President.

The minutes were read and approved.

PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. SMITH presented petition for gas lamp, corner of Sturgeon and Bourne street, First ward. Referred.

Mr. THOMPSON, communication from Armstrong Park contractor in reference to extra excavating for cellar of the Engine House in the Ninth ward. The excavation cost $231—$96, of which had been paid. Referred to Committee on City Property.

Mr. MOUL, a petition from Jesse Sutton, asking for appointment of viewers to assess damages from sewer through his property in the Eighth ward. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. RIDDELL, a remonstrance against the vacation of any part of Buena Vista street, second ward. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. ALEX. PATTERSON, a petition from W. H. Shoenberger asking the privilege to erect a frame stable in rear of 181 Western avenue. Referred to Committee on Wooden Buildings.

The CHAIR read a remonstrance against the grading and paving of Steep street. Referred.

THE SIXTH WARD VACANCY.

Also, a communication from Mr. Lewis Hilke tendering his resignation as member of Select Council from the Ninth ward, he having removed from the district. Communication accepted and the Mayor authorized to issue a proclamation for an election to fill the vacancy.

Mr. MEGRAW asked if there had not already been a man elected to fill such a vacancy. He thought the Ninth ward people were too fast.

The CHAIR said there had been such an election, but it was not authorized; a vacancy could not be filled until Council knew there was one.

Mr. HUCKESTINE by leave out of order, presented an ordinance regulating the keeping of the receipt book of the clerk of markets.

The gentleman explained that he thought the present was the best time to pass the ordinance as such a regulation should be in force, and if it was passed before the election of a new officer, no one could have any feeling in relation to it. Otherwise, if passed after a man had been elected, it would seem like a direct reference to him.

Mr. SMITH moved to refer to the Committee on Markets. Such matters should always come from the Committee.

Mr. MEGRAW asked if there would be another meeting of Councils before the close of the year—so that it could come up before the Councils.

The chair said there would be one more meeting.

The ordinance was then referred to the Committee.

Mr. HUCKESTINE offered a similar ordinance in reference to the weighmaster's books. Referred to Committee on Markets.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. RIDDLE, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to forward a communication to Congress, asking the Government to refund $1,497.73,—the amount paid by the city as the assessment for grading, paving and curbing that portion of Preble avenue in front of the Marine Hospital, and for construction of sewer on same thoroughfare.

Also, a resolution authorizing the City Treasurer to borrow $25,000, to pay the interest due January 1, in bonds.

Also, a resolution authorizing the payment of $4,305.05 to Isaac Meyer, for city's share for repairing Bidwell street.

Report received and resolutions passed finally under suspension of rules.

Mr. RIDDLE also presented the report of Controller Brown, showing the following expenditures during the month of November:

1. Salaries	$3,031 79
3. Fire Department	2,553 91
5. Streets	2,289 19
6. Wharves	87 87
8. Police	3,429 33
9. Contingent Fund	
11. Water	8,398 25
13. Gas	68 36
16. City Property	105 24

Report received and warrants ordered.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, Chairman of the Street Committee, reported a resolution authorizing the vacation of a small strip of ground at the eastern termination of Norman street, from Buena Vista street to Perrysville road.

In relation to the remonstrance against the assessment for Warner street, the committee reported adversely to granting prayer of petitioners.

They also submitted a resolution instructing the City Engineer to make a survey of that portion of the New Brighton road lying within the city limits, with a view of widening it to sixty feet, and straightening the road; also mark the new lines and show in the maps how said widening will effect the property abutting. Also a resolution authorizing the payment of $775 to P. Whacker and $675 to V. Peterliness, contractors of Spring Garden avenue sewer.

Also a resolution exonerating George Blackstock from the payment of $20, the balance due the city for construction of sidewalk on Pennsylvania Plank Road, and that the Controller certify a warrant on the Treasurer to the City Solicitor for the amount. Also a resolution authorizing a transfer of $2,500 from Contingent Fund to the appropriation for streets.

The report was accepted.

Mr. RIDDLE called attention to the remonstrance against the proposed change in reference to Beaver street, at its intersection with Norman street, and moved that the resolution presented by the Committee in reference thereto be referred back to them, until they could consider the remonstrance. Carried.

Some discussion ensued upon the second resolution in reference to making a survey of that portion of New Brighton road lying within the city limits—some of the members considering it hardly necessary, as the city owned no property in that vicinity it was a useless expense to make a survey.

Mr. PATTERSON explained that it was designed merely to locate the road, so that people would know where the lines ran and thus be guided in building. The street might not be opened for years but that the route should be down, so that people would know which way it would run when the city took poss ssion.

After some further discussion on this point—as to whether such action was expedient—the resolution was adopted.

The third and fourth resolutions were adopted.

Mr. ALEX. PATTERSON moved that the matter of the remonstrance against the assessments on Warner alley be referred back to the Committee for further consideration. Carried.

The last resolution was adopted.

The report was accompanied by ordinances which were disposed of as follows: Ordinance for grading of Rolla street from Yale to Buena Vista street; passed finally under suspension of rules. Ordinance for grading Joint alley from Manhattan to Fulton streets; passed finally under suspension of rules. Ordinance for grading of Grove street from Yale to James street, Second ward; passed finally under suspension of rules. Ordinance for main sewer on Walker street from Brown street to Ohio river; passed finally under suspension of rules. Ordinance for lateral sewer on Rebecca street from Walker to Sturgeon street; passed finally under suspension of rules. Report of Viewer on opening of Marquis alley, Second ward; approved.

NEW WATER MAIN.

Mr. MEGRAW, from the Committee on Water, reported a resolution authorizing the laying of a water pipe on Sherman Avenue, between Ohio and South Diamond streets.

Report accepted and resolution adopted.

NEW SEWERS.

Mr. HUCKESTINE, Chairman of the Survey Committee, presented a resolution authorizing the transfer of $1,500 from the Contingent Fund to the Survey Appropriation, also an ordinance authorizing the opening of Fayette street from Beaver Avenue to Ohio River, with favorable recommendation.

Report accepted and resolution adopted.

The ordinance accompanying for the opening of Fayette street. The gentleman stated that the parties interested had not been notified of the meeting of the Committee in reference to this ordinance and therefore moved its reference back to the Committee until the remonstrants could be heard. Carried.

Mr. MOUL, a resolution instructing the Committee on Fire Engines to extend the fire alarm to Troy Hill, and also procure hose carriage, hose and hose headquarters for that district. Referred to the Committee to report upon the matter. A similar resolution was referred in C. C.

The Chair read the bill of Mr. John Lany for $600 for sewer damages through his property. Referred to Street Committee.

THE PENITENTIARY.

Mr. RIDDLE, a resolution requesting the City Solicitor to prepare a memorial for presentation to the Legislature, praying for the removal of the Penitentiary outside of the city limits, and present the memorial to Councils for their approval before sending it to the Legislature. The gentleman said that looked like a "big thing," but the only way to accomplish it was to commence. There had been considerable talk about the matter, and he thought Councils should show they were in favor of the removal. It might require some time, but it could be accomplished.

Mr. THOMPSON suggested that the Legislature be also notified that the inmates of the institution damaged city streets by coming out in another way than through the doors. [Laughter.]

The resolution was then passed.

AFTER THE CONTRACTORS.

Mr. ALEX. PATTERSON, A resolution providing that hereafter when a contract was let, the Controller should have the proper security before the work was commenced.

The Chair thought there was such a law, and it only needed enforcement.

Mr. A. PATTERSON said it was often the case that a man came in and signed the contract and commenced the work before security was given, and sometimes he didn't give security.

After some discussion the resolution was adopted.

Mr. HUCKESTINE, A resolution requesting the Committee on ordinances to prepare an ordinance fixing the security of the Bark Measurer at $1,000. Referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Mr. SMITH, moved that when Council adjourn, it adjourn to meet on the first Thursday of January 1873—which would be before the organization of the new Councils. Passed. C. C., had adjourned before the passage of this resolution.

Mr. SWEENEY, A resolution fixing the name of an alley running between Preble and Walnut streets, east of Forter street, as Sands alley. Referred to Street Committee.

FEDERAL STREET EXTENSION.

Mr. RIDDLE called up the matter of the Federal street extension.

It was stated that the plan had been approved, locating the street straight through. The first thing then before Council was the establishment of the grade.

A small plan of the street was approved,—for convenience to save handling of the larger plan.

Mr. RIDDLE moved to fix the grade at ten feet to the hundred as set forth in the plan.

Mr. MEGRAW opposed the fixing of the grade at ten feet, and after urging its impracticability, moved to fix it at eight feet.

Mr. HUCKESTINE argued that an eight foot grade would double the expense. He was in favor of giving the people a six foot grade, but that wasn't practicable. The only grade that was practicable, so far as cost was concerned, was a ten feet.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON explained that some reference was had in the plan to the cross streets. If the grade was made lower than nine or ten feet the street could not be reached from any of these thoroughfares—as the grades to reach it would be too high.

Mr. RIDDLE said the street could never be made as easy a grade as the Butcher's Run road or the Perrysville road, for heavy hauling. That was not the design. The object was simply to get a street for driving in and out.

Mr. ALEX. PATTERSON moved to amend by fixing the grade at nine feet.

The rules were suspended and Council continued in session after ten o'clock. A long discussion ensued in relation to the practicability of a ten foot grade, and the property to be benefitted by the proposed extension. Finally

Mr. HUCKESTINE moved to fix the grade at ten feet to the Willows and nine feet the remainder of the way out. Mr. Megraw called the yeas and nays which resulted as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Huckestine and Moul—2.

Nays.—Messrs. Cochran, Kirkpatrick, Megraw, Onsler, Alexander Patterson, J. C. Patterson, Riddle, Schoyer, Smith, Thompson and President McBrier—11.

So the amendment was voted down.

Mr. RIDDLE moved to postpone the matter until another meeting. He was in favor of the improvement but disliked haste. Lost by a vote of four to six.

The question then recurred on the amendment fixing it nine feet all the way through, which was adopted.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON then presented an ordinance authorizing the appointment of John Wilson, Wm. Walker and James Rickey as viewers to assess damages and benefits.

Mr. HUCKESTINE moved to lay the ordinance over. Lost.

Mr. MEGRAW moved to suspend the rules, to pass the ordinance finally. Carried by a vote of 9 to 4.

Mr. HUCKESTINE called for the yeas and nays on the final passage of the ordinance, resulting as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Cochran, Kirkpatrick, Megraw, Omsler, J. C. Patterson, Alexander Patterson, Riddle, Schoyer, Smith, Thompson, McBrier, President—11.

Nays.—Huckestine, Moul—2.

Council then adjourned at eleven o'clock.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK.....President.
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk

At a quarter to eight o'clock this branch was called to order, the following members being present: Messrs. Ackley, Brown, Cooke, Fisher, Gilliland, Gault, Hunker, Hastings, McRoberts, Rigby, Smith, Stedeford, Wettach, Walter and President Slack.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES.

Mr. ACKLEY offered a resolution for additional desks in Common Council Chamber next year, on account of the increased representation. Adopted.

Mr. BROWN, remonstrance against the grading of Steep street. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. WETTACH, petition from citizens of Troy Hill for a hose carriage to be located at that point. Referred to the Committee on Fire Engines.

Mr. STEDEFORD, petition for a lateral sewer on Orchard alley, Eighth ward. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Sewers.

Mr. HASTINGS, resolution for a clock in the Diamond weigh house, cost not to exceed ten dollars. Adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BROWN, from the Gas Committee, presented the report of that committee, with a resolution for lamps at the following points: corner of Race alley and River Avenue, on River Avenue, opposite Penn Cotton Mills; on Preble Avenue, between Locust and Franklin streets; corner of Pine alley and South Diamond street; two gas lamps on Main street, between Spruce and Greenwood street; on Western avenue, between Fulton and Frazier streets; on Market street, between Washington avenue and Adams street, and between Adams and Bayard streets; Green alley and Chestnut street, and one on Ford street west end.

The Committee also offered the following:

Resolved, That the Controller be authorized to transfer $4,500 from the contingent fund to the appropriation on gas. Report accepted and the resolutions adopted.

Mr. KNOX from the Market Committee, presented the report of that committee, showing the following receipts for November:

Clerk of Markets	$1,697 50
Second Ward Scales	44 39
Diamond Scales	96 14
Total	$1,837 03

Report received and filed.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Profile of Troy Hill street, Berman street, Lautner street and Long avenue. In S. C. November 14 approved. C. C. December, 12 concurred.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. KNOX offered a petition for redress in relation to the grading of Warner street, Sixth ward. Referred to the Street Committee.

New Select Council ordinances were then taken up, in all of which Common Council concurred.

Mr. FISHER offered a resolution, instructing the wharf master of the Eastern District to notify the owner of a stable and wagon-shed on the wharf between Fine street and Union alley, in the Eighth ward, to remove the same within thirty days from the first day of January next. Adopted.

On motion, adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

The only case on trial in this court yesterday was that of Commonwealth vs. Henry Broser, charged with arson. The accused, it was alleged, set fire to the barn of Mr. Miller near Kina borough, and it together with its contents was consumed, on Thanksgiving Day. The stock destroyed consisted of six horses, two cows, a calf, and a lot of hay, farming implements, &c. After the fire suspicion rested upon Broser from the fact that footprints in the snow leading from the place tallied exactly with the measurement of his boot-soles. The case occupied the day, and a few minutes before 5 o'clock the jury retired. Court remained waiting in session about fifteen minutes, when they returned with a verdict of guilty.

Trial List for Tuesday.

Commonwealth versus
George Kingsland,
John Doe et al.,
Joseph King,
Martin Hanch,
Geo. Fritz,
Wilson Smith,
Henry De Boer,
Donald Cameron.

Thos. Dunn et al. (riot),
Mrs. Mary Smith,
Laura Adley,
Frank Gallagher,
James Parker,
Jos. and Robinson et al.
Emry S. Kane,

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

Before Judge Sterrett.

The first case taken up before Judge Collier was that of Wm. Watson vs. the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. Plaintiff owned a piece of property in the borough of Braddocks, and the company ran a track through it without his consent, by which it was cut up, and, as he alleged, rendered of but little value. The jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $2,000.

In the case of James Logan vs. J. W. Noble, which was an action on a promissory note, the jury was withdrawn and the case continued.

The next case was that of Smith & Co. vs. Coursin & Co. This is an action to recover the amount claimed for towing coal to Louisville, It was on trial when Court adjourned.

Before Judge Collier.

The case of Christian Ackerman vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, lessee of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, previously reported, is still on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

189. Logan vs. Howley.
170. Guffey vs. Pierce.
215. Smith & Co. vs. Coursin & Dixon.
216. Luther vs Cavit et al.
16. Ocean National Bank vs. Manns.
29. Gunderman vs. McCune et al.
35. Gralgh vs. Herron.
21. Corbett vs. Lewis.
55. Lang & Pollard vs. McMahon.
66. Park vs. Tasaly et al.
166. Moeller vs. Finnengenger et al.
193. Brady vs. Sherlock.
28. Fisher & Bros. vs. Beymer.
69. Scott vs. McDonald.
188. Coursin vs. Speer et al.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KILPATRICK.

The jury in the case of George Wells vs. Charles Black, reported yesterday, returned a verdict for plaintiff for $59,33.

The case of E. C. White against N. Ballantine is still on trial in this court. It is an action in ejectment for a piece of property in Temperanceville, valued at about $5,000.

Trial List for To-day.

No. 9. Buente & Co. vs. Dr. A. G. Walter.
" 116. Wm. Burke, Sr., vs. Thomas Mc Count.
" 89. John Huckenstein vs. T. S. Calhoun & Co.
" 90. John Huckenstine vs. T. S. Calhoun & Co.
" 141. Richard Wellington vs. John Stopft.
" 146. Coffin vs. Atkinson & Haigh.
" 154. Kraus & Haas vs. Aldenbaugh.
" 159. Gaugher vs. Egan et al.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS

David L. Clark and Jason Clark, copartners, of Allegheny city, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves. Referred to Register Shafer.

On application of certain creditors an order was made for the examination before Register Harper, of Thomas Harper one of the members of the firm of Harper, Gutman & Co., bankrupts.

Butler Oil Fields.

The *Citizen* says the Morrison well, Concord tp., still holds out—pumping about as heretofore. The towns springing up about the well, Wyoming and Concord City, are fast increasing in population and business.

A new well is being drilled on the farm of Mr. Thomas Haines, (old Boyd farm,) near Coylesville, in Clearfield tp., on the Butler and Kittanning road. It is down near 600 feet.

A well has been completed on the farm of Mr. John Say, in Parker tp., this county, adjoining the Stone House property, owned by Cornwell and others. It is reported flowing at the rate of 40 barrels per day.

Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Woolen Goods at J. G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

Ribbons, Feathers and Flowers, cheap, at J. G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

MINEHART SETTLED.

The Dramatic in the Circuit Court—A Sudden Termination of a Trial—A Missing Witness Appears—Creates a Sensation—And Winds Up the Case.

Yesterday the United States Circuit Court was the scene of an episode somewhat sensational in its characteristics, and decidedly interesting to Judge, jury, lawyers and spectators. The incident was in connection with the Meinhart case, which has been on trial for several days, and has attracted considerable attention. Judge McKennan occupied the bench. There was an unusually large attendance of members of the bar, and the lobby was well filled with spectators.

THE MORNING WHILED AWAY.

The morning, from the opening of the court until noon, had been occupied by half a dozen witnesses whose testimony in its main details, corroborated that of other witnesses in the identification of Minehart as the man who had been passing the bad bills; and of his being seen often in company with Wm. Castle; to the fact of Castle, Mary Mingiss, Minehart and Mingiss having been seen at the National Hotel, when Minehart was proprietor, and to other details tending to show the organization of the gang. One witness, Detective George Hyer, testified that Minehart had approached him with an offer to get Mary Mingiss out of the way and promised to pay well for the service. Just as his testimony was concluded, District Attorney Swope turned to new witness, a young woman who had made her appearance so quietly that few were aware of her presence, and remarked, "Come this way, Mary," and the witness stepped forward to the stand. Minehart was the first to recognize this new personage, and the recognition startled him, while his counsel were no less surprised.

THE "MISSING WITNESS."

District Attorney Swope asked that Mary Koons be sworn and then the spectators began to appreciate the situation—this was the witness in whom so much interest centered, and who had been the "missing link" in the chair of evidence that encircled Minehart. Her appearance naturally created a sensation of a somewhat serio-comic character, that made the situation one of absorbing interest to Court, jury and spectators.

Mary has heretofore been described in these columns as a young woman possibly twenty-six years of age, not very handsome, but with an average pleasant countenance, slenderly proportioned, light hair and fair complexion. She appeared not in the least dashed as the observed of all observers, and evidently was determined to go through with her testimony. After the first blush of excitement had subsided in the court room she was sworn.

WHAT MARY KNEW.

Mary Koons sworn—I have, for the last four weeks, been stopping at Mr. Samuel Nuail's and also Mr. Wanamaker's two miles from Radebaugh station, Westmoreland county. I was at Mr. Wanamakers last night when I was arrested; Samuel Small's is the first place where I was, he is Minehart's brother in law—my sister is Minehart's sister; Mrs. Wanamaker is Minehart's sister also; I left Pittsburgh to go there at eleven o'clock the Sunday night before Court met here. Mr. Wanamaker was living at Mrs. Johnson's, on Third avenue; I was persuaded to go by Mr. Minehart; I saw him at Johnson's house, 193, Third avenue, on Wednesday night, I think of the week I went away. I came to the house, and asked Mr. Johnson to get out of the way before this trial. I refused, and said "I went into a contract of that kind before (meaning in reference to the Elzwier case) He then said, "You know all about this," and I said, "Yes, sir, I do," and—

A SUDDEN STOP.

Mr. Gibson (interrupting)—If Your Honor please, the counsel for the prisoner desire a few moments for consultation, before the witness proceeds. We may be able to shorten the case.

Judge McKennan accordingly arrested proceedings for a few moments while the defendant and his counsel retired. They returned after a brief absence when

Mr. Swartzwelder, addressing the court, said: Under the present aspect of the case, we have come to the conclusion to withdraw the bill, so far as it is concerned, terminate this case, and agree to let a verdict be rendered by the jury, under the evidence, of "guilty," if the District Attorney is satisfied.

Mr. Swope—Certainly; I am satisfied. That is all it could result in, even by prolonging the trial.

Mr. Gibson—That is all.

Judge McKennan then said he understood the proposition, and asked if they were agreed, to which an affirmative response was made by the counsel on both sides.

Judge McKennan—"Gentlemen of the jury: You have heard what has transpired in your presence, and you can render your verdict accordingly."

The jury, after a brief consultation, announced through their foreman that they had agreed upon a verdict, finding defendant "guilty in the manner and form as indicted." Minehart was immediately remanded into the custody of the Marshal, by whom he was conveyed to prison to await sentence.

WHERE MARY WAS SECURED.

Of course this unexpected denouement of the case created considerable excitement, and occasioned many inquiries in reference to the recapture of Mary Mingiss, who, it will be remembered, left the city a short time since, and for a time eluded the detectives. It seems, however, that some ten days since, District Attorney Swope ascertained that the woman was flitting between the houses of Mrs. Small and Mrs. Wanamaker, the former being near Radebaugh station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, this side of Greensburg. Both Mrs. Small and Mrs. Wanamaker are sisters of Minehart's wife. As soon as the District Attorney ascertained the whereabouts of the witness, he directed officer David Kline, of Greensburg, to keep her under close surveillance, and to be prepared to arrest her on a moment's notice. The fact of having this information was kept a secret, and Wednesday afternoon officer Kline was notified by telegraph to make the arrest. These instructions were followed and Mary was brought to the District Attorney's office early yesterday morning where she remained until called to go into court. None but the United States officers knew of her presence in town, until she made her appearance on the witness stand.

THE LAST OF THE GANG.

The conviction of Minehart disposes of all but one of the gang who flooded the State with counfeit money about a couple of years ago. There were about eighteen in all, and the majority are now undergoing in the penitentiaries, many having been returned for less than five years, one of them in for twenty years, and the majority having terms ranging from eight to twelve years. The missing man is John Mingiss, the chief Mogul of the tribe, who has thus far succeeded in eluding the sharpest detectives. He is said to be a character in his way, a man remarkable, even to fastidiousness in his habits of personal cleanliness and elegant dressing. He seems to have won the warmest love of those with whom he has associated, for although his confederates have given a clue to every other man in the gang, not a word or a hint has ever been given that would lead to his arrest. Even those under conviction have maintained their secresy upon this point, and perhaps it may be explained, singularly enough, by his own characteristics. One anecdote illustrates this. He sent a dealer in the neighborhood of this city a lot of the "stuff," and in the good money returned received $125 too much, which he promptly sent back. He is said to be a perfect gentleman in dress and manners, and to have a highly sensitive appreciation of "honor" in dealing. What a peculiarly interesting story might be made of the history of himself and his gang.

PERSONAL.

***W. H. Sims, formerly of Price & Sims, has built at Soho one of the finest foundrys in the city, and will have it in full blast by the first of January.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—To-night, Mr. Dominick Murray is to be the recipient of a benefit, when he will repeat his various characters in the play of "Sing, Sing." The piece has been a drawing card all the week; to-morrow, at the matinee, the same bill will be repeated.

AIM'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—Jester, Pedanto, the Reynolds brothers, and the various artists of this establishment have been the means of testing this house to its fullest capacity during the week. To-morrow at the matinee an immense bill is promised.

TRIMBLES VARIETIES.—"The Female Pirate," a nautical drama, and "The Ohio," have given immense satisfaction to the audiences that gather nightly at this house. The usual matinee will be given to-morrow at 2 o'clock, when a good bill is promised.

PRINCES OF THE PEN.—The management of the Mercantile Library lectures are not in the least discouraged by their unpleasant experience this season, but will this evening make a third attempt to give their patrons an entertainment. In this case if the third time proves the charm, the past disappointments, we doubt not, will be overcome more than compensated for by such a treat as a lecture from Edmund Yates will be. To Mr. Yates' fame as an author a reputation has been added equally as fine as a lecturer. The "Princes of the Pen," which he has delivered in New York and other eastern cities, has won the attention and admiration of the press and the public for the lifelike and interesting pictures of Dickens, Thackeray and Tennyson. Mr. Yates' personal acquaintance with these great English *litrateurs* qualify him to speak as no one else can. The eloquent word pictures of Mr. Yates are illustrated by life-sized paintings of his subjects. The entertainment will be a rare treat, and we shall be disappointed if the Hall is not crowded.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—During the holiday season we are to be favored with Cancross and Dixey's Minstrels by Manager Beamer. They commence their season on Monday, December 23d. The merits of the troupe are too well known to need any encomium from us, having appeared at their own hall for many seasons in Philadelphia. They will no doubt draw full houses during their engagement.

Extra! Extra!

Holiday Goods!

We have just received and will sell at much reduced prices:

1,000 dozen initial and motto handkerchiefs.
400 dozen hemstitched linen handkerchiefs.
200 dozen gent's linen handkerchiefs.
150 dozen silk fichu and scarfs, all shades.
1,200 real lace collars and cuffs; also a full line of kid gloves, lined Berlin gloves, velvet and felt hats, pocketbooks, satchel belts, sashes and sash ribbons, and a full line of fancy goods, suitable for presents. Call and examine.

ROSENBAUM & FLEISHEMAN,
2w 76 Market street.

Infants' Embroidered Bonnets and Hats closing out at bargains at J. G. Wilson's. 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

Good Advice.

Leave your order at once or make a selection from the stock at Urling, Follansbee & Co.'s, southwest corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, if you want a neat, fancy, but desirable suit of clothing at a moderate price. Their stock comprises a fine lot of ready made goods for winter wear, besides a choice assortment of goods from which a selection can be made to fill an order, for overcoats, or undercoats, pants, vests, or gentlemen's outfit, there is no better place in the city than at Messrs Urling, Follansbee & Co.'s.

BREVITIES.

....Expect skating accidents now.

....A loose habit. A night gown.

....Doctored milch cows are too plenty in the market.

....City Fathers think Pittsburgh too poor to buy big pictures, if they are historical.

....The glass-workers will probably go to work again to-day, as all differences have been amicably settled.

....Now is the time to plant advertisements if you wish to raise a considerable stock of Christmas customers.

....The name of the brakeman who was killed at Benwood, West Virginia, on Tuesday last, was John Hathaway, and his home was in Oakland, Cecil county, Maryland.

....Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., New York, announce on our first page books for the holidays. Read the advertisement and send for the books.

....The mill of the American Iron Works (South Side) has again resumed operations, making glad many hearts who were dependent on it for employment and support.

....Mayor Blackmore has been presented with an elegant glass pipe, made expressly for him, the stem is over five feet in height and of beautiful and variegated colors.

....While passing along Rebecca street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, a lady fell into a fit, and was taken to the office of Ingham & Sons planing mills and properly attended to.